THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 98. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

Terrible Murder in Illinois.

Narrow Escape of an Aeronaut

The Commonwealth Insurance Co.

Proofs of Defalcation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BONNET CARRE CREVASSE.

The Break 120 to 140 Feet Wide—Rush of Water Tremendous—Its Roar Heard for Two or Three Miles.

The N. O. *Times* of the 22d inst. says:—

We have just received the following statement from a gentleman who visited the crevasse at Bonnet Carre on Thursday night:—

KENNER, April 21.—To the Editor of the New Orleans *Times*:—I returned from a visit to the crevasse a little before 12 o'clock last night. The break when I left was, I should judge, about 120 to 140 feet wide. The levee is a very high one, but is protected in front by a fine batture. The rush of water is tremendous—in fact, it is a cataract—and you may hear its roar for two or three miles.

Whilst I was there there was no perceptible attrition of the banks, the pressure of water seeming to help to keep them up, and they seem, moreover, to be made of solid earth. My opinion is that if promptly attented to the breach can be closed by driving piles and using plenty of sand-bags; but if the gentlemen who were here, the engineers of the Jackson Railroad and the State, have gone up, they will no doubt know what is best to be done.

The scene is one of utter desolation. Quite a little village is there, but the waters are in possession; the force of the current is such that, striking the trunks of the trees six or eight hundred feet distant, the water purls round the trunk and form a bouquet of spray around and in their branches. There was not a living being else on this side of the chasm when I was there, but several were standing on the other side of the break. The people had gathered what they could from the dwellings, and some, more fortunate than the rest, had found conveyance, and, apparently, shelter. Numbers were destined to remain on the levee during the night. Chickens and hogs tied by the legs, and all sorts of household goods (and gods) were promiscuously piled here and there.

The plantations in the neighborhood are already submerged, and the rows of cane mark a tender green line down the fields above the water in the waters, soon to disappear altogether. I see nothing, unless immediate action be taken, to prevent the whole coast and New Orleans from being submerged. The levee at the point of breakage is at least fifteen feet high and continues so for four or five miles, and of course the whole must go unless prompt measures are taken to arrest it. Something should be done for the poor people, the ox teams and carts and the few skiffs they have are, in the hurry, but a poor refuge. C. H.

We learn from the Route Agent of the Jackson Road, who arrived on the 11:30 train, and passed over the ground on Friday morning, that the track of the Jackson Road is under water between Frenier and Bayou Labranche, a distance of about nine miles. All the inhabitants of that vicinity were leaving their houses in boats for higher ground on either side of the inundation, and the country for miles resembled a vast lake. Cattle, hogs, and the smaller domestic animals were seen swimming in all directions, and many of them had taken refuge on the track. From the same gentleman we learn that the water is receding from the track at Calhoun Station. This station is on the road between Jackson and Canton, about nine miles from the latter village.

From a private telegram received at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., we learn that there are two inches of water on the track at Frenier station.

Latest—Statement of a Planter.

Mr. Leon Godchaux, of the Reserve plantation, near Bonnet Carre, has furnished us with the following statement of facts:—

He states that he left here Wednesday last on the steamer Pargoud, which had on board lumber for the purpose of repairing the breach. Arriving at Bonnet Carre, he found the State Engineer, Mr. Wrotnowski, on the ground, with a small force. The engineer, after thoroughly examining into the state of affairs, decided that it would be impossible to effect any good, as it was already too late, the breach being about 150 feet wide, and the water rushing through at a terrific rate.

The engineer did nothing but place at one end of the crevasse a batture of willow trees, to break somewhat the force of the water. Up to 12 o'clock on Thursday night nothing further had been done, and Mr. Godchaux is confident that nothing can be done but let the flood have its way. He states that the plantations for a distance of seven miles above and four miles below the crevasse are submerged. He represents the scene as one of the utmost desolation, many houses having been swept away, and the families driven to seek shelter of their more fortunate neighbors. Mr. Thibaut has kindly afforded protection to a large number of the homeless ones.

Mr. Godchaux says that a general apathy seems to be exhibited by the people of the overflowed section, and is confident that had an ordinary amount of energy been exhibited at the first giving way of the levee, the present troubles might have been averted.

REVOLTING CRIME.

A Bride of Two Months Brutally Butchered—An Enraged Populace Scouring the Country for the Murderer.

A revolting crime, the bare recital of the facts of which is enough to make the blood run cold, was perpetrated in St. Clair county, Ill., on Saturday evening last, and has incensed the people of the locality to a degree rarely known.

THE TRAGEDY.

The tragedy was committed at the farm-house of Christian Peter, six miles southwest of Belleville, and the victim was Mrs. Mary Peter, wife of Mr. Peter, and daughter of Mr. John Keck, an aged and highly respected citizen of the county.

Between three and four o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Peter left his house to go to that of his father-in-law for a wagon load of corn. Subsequent revelations show that not long after his departure a stranger called at the house, and seeing no one but a defenseless woman present, proffered insults which rather than submit to the lady chose the less bitter alternative of death. The heartless intruder commenced a violent assault on Mrs. Peter, which she resisted with all her strength. How desperate the struggle was, was sufficiently evident by the wounds she received, and the slaughter-house appearance of the room. Though, at the end of the struggle, the victim of the attempted outrage lay lifeless, the villain was discomfited in in his base purpose.

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDER.

Mr. Peter returned shortly before sundown, and was taken by surprise by missing his customary greeting on approaching his home. A loud crack of the whip failed to call his wife to the door, and leaving his wagon he raised the latch, rather perplexed about the silence. His wife lay as she was left—with her throat cut in three places, the jugular vein severed, her face hacked and bruised, hair torn handfuls from her head, and her clothing rent. Blood stained the wall and displaced furniture, and had trickled into pools.

Mr. Peter, shocked scarcely as man had ever been before, raised the alarm and astounded his neighbors by the intelligence of the crime.

PURSUIT.

Parties of men were organized to endeavor to capture the murderer, and the country was scoured in all directions, until darkness stopped further search.

The murderer stole, in addition to clothing, two finger-rings, two breastpins, and two sets of ear-rings, with the initials of the murdered woman engraved thereon.

THE VICTIM.

Mrs. Mary Peter had been married a little over two months, and she was living on a farm presented to her and her husband by her father, Mr. Keck. She was only twenty years of age, was handsome, and was held in much respect and esteem. Her husband is an industrious, respectable young man.

EXCITEMENT.

As may be imagined this cold-blooded murder has caused quite a sensation among the people. It is hoped the murderer may be speedily captured and dealt with by the officers of the law. Mr. James W. Hughes, sheriff of St. Clair county, has sent information to the Chief of Police of St. Louis that he is authorized to offer a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer.

THRILLING BALLOON ADVENTURE.

An Aeronaut's Balloon Takes Fire at an Altitude of 1000 Feet—Miraculous Escape from Death.

The balloon ascension yesterday afternoon, by Professor Torrey, of Grady's Circus, was a very exciting affair, and came near proving a terrible disaster. The balloon was inflated with hot air by means of a furnace set in the ground, the chimney or tube for insertion in the mouth of the balloon being a section of steam boiler. Just as the rising balloon cleared the tube the flame flashed fiercely and set fire to it.

The ropes were let go, when the immense canvas globe, inflated with the heated air, rose rapidly upward, the daring aeronaut clinging to a trapeze suspended from beneath with ropes, and performing a number of graceful feats as the air-ship soared aloft, and was borne along by the wind, which was blowing almost a gale at the time. Meantime the fire, which had been communicated to the lower portion of the balloon at starting, continued to blaze around the edges, but the Professor, apparently oblivious to the dangerous position in which he was placed, kept up his daring feats on the trapeze, hanging alternately by one foot or one hand, and performing sundry graceful evolutions while carried along at an elevation of about one thousand feet from the earth. The balloon was borne eastward for some distance by the current, when the heated air having cooled it commenced a rapid descent, landing on the commons east of the Hydraulic, near Gary's flax mill, about a half mile from the starting point.

While approaching the earth with considerable force the balloon came in contact with a willow tree, when the Professor, releasing his hold of the trapeze, took refuge in the branches, and broke his fall by seizing hold of a limb, which gave way, and he fell to the ground, ending his perilous journey without serious injury, though his ankle was slightly sprained by the concussion. The ascension was witnessed by hundreds of people, who were thrilled with the spectacle of the daring aeronaut dangling in the air, and performing astonishing acrobatic feats while the flames threatened to consume the frail bark which bore him along. It was, altogether, the most exciting exhibition of the kind ever witnessed here. The balloon was dragged for some distance after the Professor landed, and was gathered up considerably damaged by fire and torn by coming in contact with the tree in its descent.—*Dayton Journal, 22d.*

THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Secretary Pronounced Guilty and the President Negligent.

The stockholders of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company met yesterday at No. 151 Broadway, Henry Stokes in the chair. W. F. Hines, who has been engaged in an examination of the books of the company, reported that the keeping of the check and cash-book had been "outrageous," and that irregularities had been carried on for several years, probably by the Secretary, who had charge of these books.

The deficit so far discovered amounted to $10,000, and would probably be found to be more when all the books are examined. In reply to a question by a stockholder, William M. Tweed, Jr., the receiver, stated that he could not say how the company stood. George T. Haws, the President, also declared his inability to throw light on the present condition of the company. Mr. Belshaw said there was no use in further pursuing the investigation.

In reply to a question by Mr. Mangam, Mr. Tweed said he thought the company was wound up, and, in fact, dissolved, and that the stockholders could not regain possession of it by making good the deficiency of 66 per cent. Mr. Stokes said that the committee appointed to ascertain the position of the company had reported that it was useless to attempt to resuscitate it. Mr. Haws said he hoped the committee would be continued, as he courted the fullest inquiry. Mr. Hutton said he was glad to see Mr. Haws anxious for an investigation. He did not wish to fix all the guilt upon the Secretary, but the offenses were numerous, and had been carried on for a long time, and Mr. Haws must, or at least should, have known of it.

Mr. Stokes said they were satisfied that Mr. Doughty, the Secretary, was guilty of irregularities. They did not believe Mr. Haws guilty, but he was culpably negligent. Mr. Litchfield demanded a thorough examination, in order that they might know where their money went, and bring the guilty parties to justice. If the investigation should be closed now, the officers of the company would justly be looked upon as robbers. On motion, Mr. Litchfield was added to the committee on investigation, and the committee were empowered to engage assistance to examine the books, and, if they thought fit, to give notice to the policy-holders to have the policies cancelled.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The Coming Reunion—The Cost of Transportation.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Western division Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday afternoon, to make further arrangements in relation to attending the coming reunion in Philadelphia. The Committee on Railway Transportation reported from the General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad that transportation from Pittsburg and return, for a delegation of less than fifty men, the rates would be $14·15; fifty and over, $13 per man. President Hughart, of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, states that transportation via Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, to Philadelphia and return, could be furnished at $10 per man for a similar delegation. The committee was continued. A letter from J. H. Taggart, Corresponding Secretary of the State Association, was read, and correspondence ordered to be continued. On motion of Mr. E. Abel, it was resolved that the members present be constituted a committee to ascertain how many will attend the annual reunion at Philadelphia, and report at the next meeting all who cannot be present, so that the Committee on Transportation can complete arrangements. Fifty-five members present signified their intention to attend the reunion.

SECOND EDITION

The Rebellion of Paris.

Conclusion of an Armistice.

Results of Prussian Interference.

Exemption of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Revolution in Cuba.

Europe and the United States.

Comparative Progress of Population

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Exemption from Military Service.

PARIS, April 24—Noon.—The natives of Alsace and Lorraine here are exempted from military service on the production of a certificate of birth. They are thankful for the

Interference of the Prussians

in securing them this exemption.

Crowds of people are on the heights of Montmartre watching

The Artillery Duel.

Notices have been served upon persons between nineteen and forty years of age, threatening court-martial in each case, if they do not march immediately to the rendezvous appointed.

Just now a company of the 112th Battalion is

Surrounding Rue Montmartre

to disarm the 110th Battalion. The troops are disheartened and refuse to go out to night. General Bergeret is at Liberte.

Obituary.

M. Deschamps, the poet, died at Versailles on Sunday.

The Central Committee

denies the reports of its resignation, and says, like the National Guard, it will only disappear when liberty is attained.

There will be

An Armistice To-morrow

from 9 to 5 o'clock, for the purpose of burying the dead.

A fish train on the Northern Railway was stopped to day, and this morning the provisions on the Strasburg Railway were seized.

The Blockade of Paris.

LONDON, April 26.—A despatch from Brussels to day says that the Northern Railway Company has notified all station masters that the blockade of Paris commences at once, and that provisions destined for the French capital must be retransmitted to the tender.

Papal Guarantees.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The discussion of the Papal guarantees continues in the Italian Senate. The Minister of Justice has announced in the Chamber of Deputies the approaching introduction of a bill for the separation of Church and State.

The Austro-Hungarian Diet.

PESTH, April 26.—The lower house of the Austro-Hungarian Diet will close its sessions on the 17th of May.

The Fighting at Meudon.

Fort d'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army at Meudon, Cretaille, and Chatillon. It is thought that the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the Government batteries prevents the repair of the breaches already made in the walls. The army of the assembly are establishing pontoon bridges across the Seine at Puteaux and Neuilly.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 26—10·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93⅜ for account. U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92⅛; ten-fortics, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7⅛@7¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, April 26—10·30 A. M. — Sugar on the spot, 36s. 6d.@37s.; to arrive, 29s. 6d.@30s.

LONDON, April 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols for account, 93¼. American securities quiet and steady; ten-forties, 89¾.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A new trust for reorganizing the Atlantic and Great Western road, comprising Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Generals McClellan and Butler, Mr. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman, & Co., for whose use £400,000 was recently raised in London by English parties interested, have concluded a settlement with the Dutch holders of first mortgages, under which settlement the latter come into about $800,000 cash for arrearages of interest on about $3,000,000. The adjustment of legal questions embraced in the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Ohio division is also embraced. The proceedings are stayed until the maturity of the bonds in 1876, conditioned that on any future default of interest or in default of prompt payment of the principal at maturity, the mortgagees are to enter into possession and sell the road without further litigation. An order of foreclosure on the New York division (forty-nine miles) has been entered for account of first and second bondholders, intended to facilitate the reorganization of the whole line. It is said the proposed reorganization will embrace about $6,500,000 of various bonds, debentures, stock and floating claims on the road.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in New Hampshire.

KEENE, N. H., April 26.—The finishing shop and storehouse of the Keene Furniture Company was burned this morning. Loss $8000; no insurance. The Cheshire Chair Company occupied part of the building. Nearly all their stock was saved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Comparative Progress of Population in Europe and the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President, during the last session of Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body the report of Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate from the United States to the International Congress at the Hague, in the year 1869. It concludes as follows:—

The preparation of this part of the report has been unavoidably delayed by the necessity of obtaining numerous statistics of the population of the various nations of Europe, not only at different periods, but frequently with boundaries largely changed, rendering the population tables of little value. It was also necessary to await the completion of the recent census of the United States in 1870, to show its progress in comparison with that of the States of Europe as a whole and also separately, and especially those who are to contribute, in any considerable degree, to the emigration into the United States. Reserving the full exhibition of these interesting particulars for a detailed report, it may now be stated, in general, that the rate of increase of the population of Europe during the century from 1770 to 1870, has varied but little from one per cent. yearly, or ten per cent compounded at the end of every decade, having been largest in some of the earlier portions of the period, and diminishing with the last three or four decades until the present time, when it is but little more than six-tenths of one per cent yearly, compounded at the end of this decade. Its population in 1870 did not exceed 129,000,000. In view of the diminishing fecundity in marriages (shown by the latter 4, 4, in the United Kingdom, and only 3, 3, in France for each marriage), and the constantly increasing laxity and changing manners of the civilized world, the ratio of increase of its population may very possibly continue to diminish, so that it would hardly be safe to assume, even for the United States, a greater ratio for the remainder of the present century, from 1870 to 1900, than two and a half per cent. yearly, and for Europe six-tenths of one per cent yearly, both to be compounded at the end of each decade. It should, however, be borne in mind that a largely increased and steadily continued flow of European or Asiatic emigration into the United States may increase its population 3 or 3½ per cent. per annum, or even a higher figure.

At the moderate rates above specified, compounded every ten years, the population of Europe, amounting in 1870 to the aggregate of 298,000,000, at six-tenths of one per cent. yearly will be increased in the year 1900 to 354,917,680; that of the United States, now 38,554,870, estimated at 2¾ per cent., to 75,302,425; estimated at 3 per cent., 84,705,049.

Adopting the lowest of the preceding estimates for the United States for its population in 1900, being in round numbers 75,000,000, and reducing the rate of increase for the fifty years next succeeding to one per cent. per annum, compounded at the end of every decade, and the rate of increase in Europe to one-half of one per cent. yearly, similarly compounded, their comparative population in 1950 would stand in round numbers as follows:—

Europe	453,000,000
The United States	120,500,000
Total	573,500,000

If the rate in the United States should be, as some suppose, as high as 2 per cent. yearly, decennially compounded, the population in 1950 would be 179,000,000.

It should be understood that by the term "United States" is intended only the portion of America now possessed by the National Union. It must also be borne in mind that, while the aggregate population of Europe and the United States may amount to or exceed 573,500,000, the proportionate amounts of each may largely vary with the varying volume of emigration. On the one hand, it is possible that the aggregate itself may be largely increased, especially if reliance can be placed on sanguine estimates heretofore made in official documents; while, on the other hand, it may be seriously diminished by war, pestilence, or other unforeseen calamities.

In respect, however, to any possible danger of general famine, it may be safely assumed that, with the cereal capacities of the United States, now demonstrated by experience, its 75,000,000 inhabitants in 1900 will be fully able to supply cereal food sufficient not only for themselves but for at least 200,000,000 of the population of Europe.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 26—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer continued to rise during Tuesday on the Pacific coast, and was stationary, with low temperature, at the Rocky Mountain stations. Threatening weather prevailed in the Southwest, with heavy rains from Kentucky to Louisiana, and falling barometer west of the Alleghany Mountains. Partially cloudy weather and light rains were experienced last night in the Middle and extreme Eastern States. At present easterly winds prevail from the Ohio valley Northward, with threatening and rainy weather on the upper lakes.

Probabilities.—It is probable that cloudy and threatening weather will succeed the pleasant weather of this morning on the South and Middle Atlantic, with rising temperature, falling pressure, and easterly winds. Brisk easterly winds are probable for Lakes Erie and Michigan.

FROM CUBA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Progress of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, April 24.—A correspondent at Sancti Spiritus says there are more insurgent bands in that district than at the beginning of the insurrection. A majority of them have invaded this jurisdiction from Camaguey, and destroyed much valuable property.

Valmaseda, since his arrival, has given them pursuit, and has ordered the execution of persons accused of aiding and abetting the insurgents.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

READING, April 26.—Augustus Hay, huckstering in this city, while driving across the railroad track above Reading this morning, was struck and killed by a passenger train. The horse was killed also and the wagon demolished.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Cotton strong, with an advancing tendency; middling upland, 14¼c.; low middling, 13¾c.; demand only to fill contracts. Flour weak, and market slightly favors buyers; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·12½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·29@9; City Mills superfine, $5·75@7·25; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·12½; do. extra, $6·37½@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat steady and firm; prime to choice red, $1·60@2·00; fair to good, $1·60@1·70; common, $1·35@1·50; other grades unchanged. Corn active and firmer; white and yellow Southern, 76@77c.; mixed Western, 65@75c. Oats firm at 67@68c. Rye steady at 90@95c. Mess Pork quiet at $19·50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8c.; rib sides, 10c.; clear rib, 10½c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard weak. Whisky quiet and scarce at 92½@93.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton quiet; sales 2000 bales middlings at 15¾c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales 8000 barrels State at $5·80@6·70; Ohio at $6·20@6·80; Western at $5·80@7·10; Southern at $6·40@9. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales 15,000 bushels new spring at $1·48@1·51; winter red and amber Western, $1·54@1·56. Corn a shade firmer; sales 38,000 bushels mixed Western at 76c. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 65@69c. Pork heavy; prime mess, $16@16·50. Lard quiet; steam, 10¾@11¼c.; kettle, 11¾c. Whisky firm at 92½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Stocks very strong. Money steady at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113⅞; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do. 113⅞; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113⅝; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 71¾; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 83; Cumberland preferred, 33; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 101½; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 110½; Adams Express, 69⅞; Michigan Central, 122⅜; Michigan Southern, 110¾; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 60¾.

THE VERSAILLISTS.

Jules Favre's Speech Before the Assembly.

Versailles (April 10) Correspondence London Times.

M. Jules Favre, freshly returned from the German headquarters of Rouen (where, he says privately, he was overwhelmed with civility by General Fabrice, who shook him by both hands), felt the necessity of making a speech, in which, however, though the exordium promised much, there was mighty little matter in proportion to the number of words. He said he desired to speak to the Chamber on a subject which must be constantly in their thoughts, and as to which he regretted he was not able to give them information day by day. He alluded to the efforts of the Government to restore public peace and deliver the territory. He was about to give information to the Chamber touching the relations recently established between the Government and the German authorities. (Hear, hear.) Rumors had been current as to which it was desirable that the Government should give some explanations, maintaining always that extreme and scrupulous discretion which every one must understand to be necessary. As soon as the news of the Paris insurrection became known in Europe, the most universal sympathy for the Government was manifested, and no wonder; because every Government felt that the brave French army was defending the cause of civilization all over the world. As to the German authorities, they expressed very justifiable uneasiness; they feared that the conventions with France might be compromised by a new state of things which raised unforeseen perils. It was, however, most important to state that the German Government had never ceased to show the most implicit confidence in the Assembly. (Bravo.) It believed in the legitimacy of the elect of universal suffrage. ("Bravo" again.) The Government had nothing to conceal. Notwithstanding calumnious reports to the contrary, they had spared no pains to allay German apprehensions, and had constantly refused offers of German assistance—(applause) —being fully persuaded that they were able by themselves triumphantly to put down the insurrection. It was of some importance to explain the attitude of the German authorities towards the insurgents. It had been reported that some members of the Commune had conferred with the staff at St. Denis. It was true that on April 4 a person—(M. Jules Favre pronounced this word with a theatrical emphasis, implying infinite scorn)—belonging to the Commune had made a communication to the German authorities. General Fabrice had shown him the document, and he was about to read it without comment. It was of extreme importance, as showing the profound folly of those who had usurped the government of Paris:—

Foreign Relations.
Delegations.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

After getting thus far, M. Jules Favre, who had said he was going to read without comment, delivered the following commentary:—"Yes, gentlemen, at the head of this document we find the immortal motto, which, coming from Paris under present circumstances, seems ridiculous. How can these bloody men, who assassinate, imprison, and exercise all sorts of violence against the person, dare to talk of liberty? What equality can exist under this handful of factious men but equality in shame and misery? I need say no more; for who shall speak of fraternity in the name of those who for the last week have been pouring mitrailles upon our brave army?" After this well-considered improvisation, M. Jules Favre begged pardon for the digression, and proceeded with his reading:—

Commune of Paris to the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Corps—General: The delegate of the Commune of Paris for Foreign Affairs has the honor to address to you the following observations. The city of Paris is interested as much as the rest of France in the fulfilment of the peace conventions concluded with Prussia, and it is therefore the duty of Paris to ascertain what progress is making in the execution of the treaty. I will, therefore, ask you to let me know especially whether the Versailles Government has paid the first instalment of five hundred millions, and whether in default of this payment the German generals have fixed a time for the evacuation of those districts of the Department of the Seine and the forts which form an integral part of the territory of the Commune of Paris. I should be much obliged to you, General, for an answer. The Delegate for Foreign Affairs,
PASCHAL GROUSSET.

M. Jules Favre, whose reading of the above was received with shouts of laughter, need hardly say that General Fabrice sent no answer. That General thought with him that the best answer would be the expression of the legitimate indignation and contempt of that Assembly. (Applause.) The same personage who had signed the document had previously addressed a circular to the representatives of foreign powers, assuring them of his fraternal sentiments, and of his desire to live in peace with all the world, always, of course, excepting France. (Laughter.) He could not, any more than the members of the Corps Diplomatique, regard this circular as an interference with foreign affairs. The only unmistakable intervention in that department which he knew of was the robbery of all the plate in the Foreign Office, on the Quai d'Orsay. (Sensation.)

M. Jules Favre concluded with a splendid peroration devoting the men of the Commune to the execration of history.

OBITUARY.

Emile Deschamps.

Emile Deschamps, the French poet, died at Versailles on Saturday last. He was born in Bourges on the 20th of February, 1791. He received a brilliant education at Paris, and on terminating his studies at the early age of fourteen gave evidence of possessing the genius which, in after years, made his name famous. In 1812 he composed a patriotic ode, entitled "La Paix Conquise," which attracted the attention of the first Napoleon. About this time he employed his time in aiding his father in the management of his property. On the return of the Bourbons the young man, who hated them intensely, manifested his animosity, not only by his verses, but by bringing down the police upon him for going to the fortifications of Vincennes and offering, in the name of the people, a poem in honor of General Damuesuil. The annoyance to which he was subjected he revenged with some sharp verses. It was not, however, till 1818 that Deschamps really began his literary career. He had, up to that time, made little reputation. The prose articles he had written were not of any importance, and his verses were scattered in the pages of the periodicals, admired each by a little circle of readers, but unnoticed by the masses. During 1818, however, he produced, in literary partnership with M. Latouche, two comedies, entitled *Selmours de Florian* and *Le Tour de Faveur*, which were performed more than one hundred times, and which gave to Casimir Delavigne his idea of the *Comediens*.

Soon after Deschamps took part in the great struggle between the classical and the romantic schools of literature, standing in the front rank among the innovators. He founded and directed, with Victor Hugo, De Vigny, Nodier, and others, *La Muse Francaise*, in which he inserted several *morceaux* of poetry, remarkable for their grace of expression, and some literary prose articles, which he signed Le Jeune Moraliste, and of which a biographer says that their wit did not destroy their reasoning. These articles were collected in 1826 and published under the title of "Le Jeune Moraliste du Xixme Siecle." His "Etudes Francaises et Etrangeres" appeared in 1829. One of his most noteworthy performances was his translation of "The Bell," of Schiller, which had been declared untranslatable, and the piece of the "Romances sur Rodrigue." M. Deschamps also made his name popular by his attacks on the reviews, and by some novels and some criticisms, all of which were favorably received by the public. Among these were "Appartement a Louer," "Une Matinee aux Invalides," "Paul Rene," "Mea Culpa," etc.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 26, 1871.

The Philadelphia money market to-day affords little subject for extended comment. The supply of available capital is steadily increasing, whilst the demand shows a material falling off, adding additional strength to the banks and ease to the general tone of the market. 5 to 6 per cent. continues to be the range on call loans, and 6 to 7 per cent. the rates for prime discounts. In the latter there is very little doing.

Gold is quiet and steady, all the sales ranging from 110⅝@110¾, closing at the latter. There is a firm undertone to the market, notwithstanding the large disbursements from the Treasury in May interest and weekly sales.

The stock market was more active and stronger on nearly the entire list. Sales of new City 6s at 102.

Reading Railroad was strong, selling at 55@55⅛. Pennsylvania was in demand, selling freely at 65⅝@66⅛, closing at the latter. Small lots of Camden and Amboy sold at 123¾. East Pennsylvania sold at 38; Elmira preferred at 45; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 41¾, and Northern Central at 43. 20⅛ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 47⅜ for Catawissa preferred.

In canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill at 9, and preferred do. at 18½ b. o. 35⅝ was bid for Lehigh.

The balance of the list was strong but inactive. Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 31; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway at 24¾, and Central Transportation at 46⅝@46¾.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Lapeer, Mich., First National Bank	$35,000
Galva, Ill., " "	10,000
Total subscriptions to date,	$60,937,200.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	102	5 sh Leh Val R	61⅛
$1000 Cam & Am 7s	96	50 sh E Penna	38
$1000 O C & A 7s	83⅛	3 sh Elmira Pf	45
$100 Perkiomen 6s	80	800 sh Reading	55 1-16
4 sh Manuf Bk	81	600 do	55 1-16
30 sh Cam & Am	123¾	55 do	55
504 sh Penna R	65⅛	500 do	55
200 do	65⅜	200 sh O C & A R	51⅜
100 do	65⅝	100 sh N Cent R	43
279 do	66	50 sh Cen Trans	46⅜
200 do	66⅛	50 do	46⅜
200 do	66⅜	65 sh Sch Nv	9
51 do	66⅜	40 sh 13th & 15th R	24⅝

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅞@114; do. 1864, 113⅞@114; do. 1865, 113⅝@114; do., July, 1865, 112¾@112⅞; do., July, 1867, 112⅝@112⅞; do. July, 1868, 112¾@112⅞; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115⅝. Gold, 110¾@111.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅛	11·30 A. M.	110⅞
10·25 "	110⅝	11·47 "	110¾
10·45 "	110⅞	12·05 P. M.	110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.—Seeds—Cloverseed is inactive and nominal at 10@10¼c. per lb. Timothy may be quoted at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10 per bushel.

The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. The demand is limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin extra family at $7; Minnesota do. do. at $7·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·62½. In Corn Meal no sales are reported.

The Wheat market presents no new features. There is some inquiry from the local millers for prime lots, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·60@1·65; amber at $1·65@1·70; and white at $1·75@1·83. Rye is firm at $1·12@1·15 for Pennsylvania. Corn moves slowly at former quotations; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 74c. and Western mixed at 71@73c. Oats are without change worthy of special note; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 63@65c., and some white at 65c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is scarce and firmer; sales of Western iron-bound at 92@92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....64 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....74

SUN RISES..... 5·7 MOON SETS..... 6·20
SUN SETS..... 6·49 HIGH WATER..... 6·28

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 26.—The steamship Weser, from New York, touched at Southampton this morning.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 26. — Arrived, steamships Idaho and Helvetia, from Liverpool, and Holsatia, from Hamburg.

Also, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26.—Arrived, brig Jabaote, from Pernambuco for orders.

Sailed, ship South America, for Baltimore.

Passed out, brig Romain, fm Norfolk for Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, do.
Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, do.
Itel. brig Tasso, Ruggiers, London, P. Pohl, Jr.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harman, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr G. B. Wheaton, Atkins, for Fernandina, was cleared by Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fall River, Hinckley, from Charleston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, 4 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Schr Island City, Allen, 5 days from Rockport, Me., with fish.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Thompson, from Savannah, with lumber to Starr & Co.
Schr Eliza B. Jones, Colyer, from Virginia, with wood.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from New York.
Schr Cora, McKeen, do.
Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PARTY LEADERS AND THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The efforts of the Democratic press at the North to lull the country into a false sense of security with regard to the future, might be more successful if the Southern newspapers would take the hint, and suppress their real opinions about the lost cause" until after the election. This, however, they decline to do. They think they see their way to success with or without the help of the "War Democrats." Republican dissensions encourage them to throw aside all disguises. They see so many Republican journals substantially fighting their battle, that they can afford to disregard the prudent admonitions of the *World* and other Democratic papers. Thus, the *Mobile Register* is furious because the *World* advises the Southern people to accept the "situation" as they find it. Why should they, it asks, cease to oppose negro suffrage and the fifteenth amendment? "Are they right? Are they Radical or Democratic platform planks? Can you count the tens of thousands of white men who will spurn your ticket if you taint it with negro politics?" The *Register* goes on as follows:—

"We retort, then, on 'Northern impracticables,' like the *World*, who persistently close their eyes to this great power of race instinct, who reject a law that God has imprinted on the hearts of all men, and prefer to cling to false and glittering expedidences as the watchword of victory. The *World* is without faith. It is in the bramble-bush of unbelief. Armies, religious, military, or political, are never led to victory by unbelievers like the *World*. It is afraid of its own cause; afraid of the very truths it is most profoundly grounded in. How can there be inspiration—the *feu sacre* of triumph—in the counsels or the leadership of such a journal?"

The Montgomery *Mail* of the 20th inst. also denounces the policy of acknowledging the results of the war as settled, and says:—"What if we so shape public sentiment everywhere that the *World* and its followers will be in a minority in that (the next Presidential) convention? And that is just what we are laboring to do—nothing more, certainly no less." It continues its argument thus:—

"The great national objection to the fifteenth amendment lies in the fact that so long as it occupies a place in the Constitution of the United States, it is a standing admission on the part of the whole people that the bayonet may be rightfully used in overthrowing the 'old landmarks' of popular and free Government. Can the *World* see no danger in that admission not worth, at least, an effort to escape from? And who is left to make that effort if not the Democratic party?"

We might multiply such passages to almost any extent, but the lesson they teach is obvious. It will be well for the people at the North to make up their minds without delay that these extracts convey the true sentiments of the Southern Democrats, and that the election of a Democratic President in 1872 will mean a surrender of all the principles which have been contended for since the close of the war—even if the old question of secession is not revived in a more dangerous form than ever. The Democratic vote of the South can only be obtained upon the terms indicated in the above quotations. As the Mobile *Register* says, the views expressed by the *World* will prove to be those of only a minority of the party. Republicans wish to think that the "war issues" can be safely left to themselves now, but it will probably be many years before the South abandons its belief that the objects of the Confederacy failed through a series of accidents which can never occur again, and that the next attempt to "establish a nation" will be successful. Once let Republican rule be overthrown, and we shall find ourselves dealing afresh with the worst of the problems which confronted us ten years ago. No concessions to the South that we can possibly make will reconcile the people to the destruction of the only political ideas which ever had any degree of vital force among them. Some of them are kind enough to tell us so plainly now. Others set a guard upon their lips, but cherish the same sinister purposes in their hearts. What we gained by the war we alone can keep. And it is for this reason that we have always insisted that the Republican party is as necessary to the country now as it was in 1861, and that our differences with each other are absurdly unimportant, compared with the duty which lies before us of preserving to the nation those blessings which we were the means of winning for it.

Upon these very differences the Southern Democrats build their hopes. In one State they see personal quarrels absolutely paralyzing the Republican party. A contest over offices blinds many excellent men to the perils before the country, and leads them to be almost willing that the Democrats should once more obtain the upper hand. The worst of these differences is that discussion evidently has only a tendency to make them ten times more difficult of settlement than they were before, by exasperating the adherents of both sides. Whether the fight is between Senators, or rival factions, or office-seekers and office-holders, the slightest reference to it only adds fuel to the fire. In such a state of affairs, there is nothing to hope for except that the common sense of the people will eventually crush these discords, and perhaps the authors of them into the bargain. This is a power which the Southern people never did take into consideration; and they seem to be now more incapable than ever of realizing its existence. They suppose that local feuds here and there between leaders will suffice in the hour of trial to break up the Republican party. It is one of their numerous "dreams of delusion." When the real push comes—when it has to be decided whether the contests of the last ten years shall be fought out all over again, or whether the Republican settlement of past disputes shall be upheld—the people will take affairs into their own hands, and the wranglers who now occupy the field of politics will be swept away as with a whirlwind. We care nothing for factions on one side or the other. Whether this man or the other gets the most offices is a matter of no concern to us. All that we are anxious to see is the Republican party win in the next Presidential election, and the selection of the man who is to be placed in the foreground as our candidate, we are well content to leave to time and the judgment of the people. So that the party conquers, the fate of individuals is of little consequence. In this State or out of it, we regard the strife of persons or cliques as ephemeral, and, consequently, unimportant. No doubt they seem to be very formidable now. Our weakness in this State is to be traced to them. Whose fault it is we should be sorry to have to decide—half a dozen good Republicans would give you as many different reasons for the misfortune. The public must be very much disposed to cry to the contestants, with honest "Mercutio," "a plague on both your houses," and to wish that they would either come to a good understanding or get out of the way altogether. One or other of those results will certainly be brought about by the Presidential election. The people will not allow the life of the nation to be placed in jeopardy by the passions or follies of leaders who happen to have acquired influence or power, and do not know how to use it.

DR. DOLLINGER'S POSITION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

From a rumor that King Ludwig of Bavaria purposes to support Dr. Dollinger in his opposition to the dogma of infallibility, to make him Minister of Public Worship, and, as soon as the necessary Liberal preponderance is secured in the Representative Chamber, to abolish the concordat which has regulated the relations of Church and State in Bavaria since 1817, the expectations of a new reformation within the pale of the German Catholic Church seem to have drawn a great deal of encouragement. A schism among the faithful, a liberal Catholicism with its headquarters at Munich or Fulda, rivalling a corrupt and effete system whose court shall be at Rome, a new departure for the ancient creed which no longer meets the wants of civilization—such are the consequences which are looked for from the protest whose leading points we published the other day, and the excommunication which naturally followed it. We do not believe these expectations are well founded. The decision of the Vatican Council has made opposition to the doctrine of infallibility, or any other dogma, new or old, impossible within the Church, because whoever protests places himself outside the Church by the mere act of protesting. Defining an article of faith is nothing but drawing the line between Catholics and non-Catholics; and nobody knows better than Dr. Dollinger himself that the corner-stone of Catholic faith is absolute, unconditional acceptance of every doctrine which has been formally adopted as a portion of the creed of the Church. Dr. Dollinger may satisfy himself that the dogma of infallibility is contrary to reason and inconsistent with historical facts; but then he must also satisfy himself that the Church which announces this dogma as an essential part of her creed is a Church teaching error. To be logical, therefore, he must renounce the Roman confession and declare himself a Protestant.

This inevitable consequence of his present course is so well understood in Germany, and must be so plain to his own mind, that we can hardly anticipate any serious attempt to make his excommunication the beginning of a new Catholic movement. What is commonly called the Liberal Catholic party has never had much theological significance, and in a movement of this kind would probably be found on the Roman side. It is a party which has aimed to reconcile the discipline and customs of the Church with modern ideas of progress, and to promote harmony between Catholicism and the principles of political freedom; but in all matters of doctrinal belief it has been Ultramontane in its tendencies, and some of the bishops who are accounted its leaders were among the stoutest advocates of Papal infallibility in the Council. The opposition to the new dogma came principally from prelates who held Gallican theories of the rights of the inferior hierarchy and the civil power as against the Roman Court. Since the definition, there is no reason to believe that the Munich professor will find many adherents in this party. His followers must be drawn from the few who, like himself, objected to the dogma on theological and historical grounds, and the miscellaneous multitude who, for one reason or another, are ready to forsake the Church on a slight provocation. If any serious movement result, therefore, from Dollinger's manifesto, it is more likely to be in the direction of Protestantism than of a reformed German Catholic Church.

The attitude of the Bavarian Government need not seriously complicate the situation. Dr. Dollinger may be retained in his professorship at Munich, but the bishops will always have the power to refuse ordination to students who prepare for the priesthood under his teaching, and any bishop who declines to execute this power can be deposed. The Government may indeed secure to such recalcitrant ecclesiastics the physical occupation of their places, and the revenue that belongs to them; but this would be to try the experiment which Henry VIII tried in England, and the result would be the same; the new Church, which meant to be only a localized, independent Catholicism, would immediately become distinctly Protestant. There is no ground for supposing that either the Government or the people are ready for any such radical change as this. The concordat may be abolished, but concordats and all other forms of union between Church and State are things of the past, and both priest and people get along very well without them. What effect the course of Dr. Dollinger may have in giving fresh vitality to German Protestantism it is too soon yet to predict. But it is unreasonable to suppose that it will modify the character of German Catholicism, or inaugurate a new reform where the Reformation of Luther already meets the wants of everybody who is not content with the ancient creed.

A SLAVE TURNED MASTER.

From the N. Y. World.

In 1868 General Blair said:—"You underrate Grant; he is a bold and dangerous man, who will try to make himself dictator." Radicals sneered or railed. The prediction was ascribed to a selfish motive. General Blair bore the penalty of speaking an unwelcome truth a little too early. Now Charles Sumner and Carl Schurz say the same thing, and everybody listens.

Public feeling was indeed alarmed, quite early in the history of Grant's administration, by his selection of mere favorites and personal friends or tools for high station, in utter disregard of the opinion of his own or any other party. Men asked, "Does this soldier really propose to import personal government to this side of the Atlantic?" But the President presently found himself crippled in that method of endeavor. He found that a hostile Senate and House could thwart him. Utterly ignorant of politics, he still learned quickly one lesson—that he must create a party of his own before he could create a court.

Accordingly, he gradually yielded to party pressure, first as to individuals, and then as to measures. He surrendered to Boutwell and the bank monopolists; to Cameron and the tariff and railroad monopolists; to Chandler and the manifest destinarians; to Morton and Butler and the tribe of haters of the South and defenders of the carpet-bag plunderer. Originally inclined to a policy of moderation towards the South, so much that he meditated amnesty and looked not unkindly upon such movements as those of Walker and Senter, he suffered himself to be whipped in by the radical leaders, allowed the patronage to be used by Boutwell and others to crush out all liberal Republicanism, and surrendered unconditionally to the extremists. Public opinion was thrown off the scent by his seeming subservience to party dictation. People did not understand that this slow, obstinate man, with a fixed idea in his head, had deliberately become the slave of a party in order to make himself its master. Cameron, Chandler, and the rest, who rejoiced at their capture of the President, little imagined what a Greek horse they were taking within their party walls; and Morton and Butler, who fancied they were using Grant, did not see in his stolid face the satisfaction with which he suffered them to make him their owner. Step by step, Grant has so fastened his grasp upon the radical party that to-day half the seats in the Senate are filled by his tools, hired by his patronage to fight for him, no matter what may become of the party, and his hirelings are controlling the party in more than half the States. Demanding of the party the decapitation of Mr. Sumner, against the protests of shrewd leaders who knew the danger to the party, he then made that very danger a pretext for demanding a bill giving him power to use the army wherever he pleased. To Morton and others he argued that the bill must pass in order to save the party. Have not Morton and others the sense to see that the same bayonet power will also be used to control the party? Grant means to be a candidate whether nominated or not, and to use his power to elect himself, but calculates that the apprehension of this course will force the Republican nomination. He is probably right. Morton, Colfax, Blaine, Logan, and all the rest of the Presidential aspirants will find themselves compelled to act as the tools of the man who came into the party as its slave n order to rule it as its master, and through t to rule the nation.

Grant's character has one salient trait—he is a living incarnation of selfishness. Cold and secretive as Sejam, he has as much of patriotism; he relies upon nobody, fuses with nobody, knows friends only as far as he can use them, and lives, moves, and has his being solely for his own convenience. The same vulgar passion which prompts him to disgrace the Presidency by taking presents makes him accept a party leader or a party as his tool. He became a Republican when that party offered him the nomination, and a radical when that faction offered him the means of power and mastery; he would leave either or both if he could gain by it. The United States Government he looks upon as his farm, to be managed purely for his own advantage. Its offices are part of the fruits of his farm, to be sold or given away, as may best suit him. Its parties are mere machines, to be employed in cultivating that farm so that it may yield larger crops. Statesmen like Schurz, independent men like Sumner, are merely inconvenient stumps, to be pulled up and got out of the way of his cultivator. Laws are mere fences: good when they suit him, to be torn down when they do not. The Constitution is to him only a plan of his estate, to be made over whenever he wants to add a new farm. This is Grant's idea of the Government. Incapable of refusing presents, he is also incapable of laying down the sword; for with him greed, whether of power or pelf, will last as long as life, and to him office is not a trust but a possession.

THE LEADERS OF THE PARIS REDS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the Republic was proclaimed on the fourth day of last September the changes which have taken place throughout France, and especially in Paris, are such as excite wonder and attract attention. The men who in the young days of the new republic occupied the leading positions, whose appeals exercised an influence over the populace and whose republicanism was never for a moment doubted, have nothing to do with the men who now bid defiance to the government of which M Thiers is the chosen head. During the long days of the siege of Paris, while Prussia held the capital of France within its iron grip, these men, or the most of them, at least, employed their time not in strengthening the hands of the government by the enforcement of discipline and the development of the military qualities of the National Guard, but by encouraging the spread of demoralization among the troops, cultivating dissensions, and preparing the minds of those who were foolish enough to be influenced by them for their grand scheme of the establishment of the Commune. The republic was not sufficiently liberal for them—they wanted something more than what justice would sanction or honest dealing between man and man would warrant in enforcing. Perhaps no better answer can be given to the question of why the army of Paris was not able to cut the line of the Prussian investment that can be deduced from the dissensions which now exist, not only between the leaders of the republic and the chiefs of the Commune, but which actually exist in the ranks of the Reds even now while fighting the republic for the idol of their own creation. The chief men of the Commune, the leaders of the Reds, are heretics from the republic, radical in their sentiments, impressed by one idea, and that one which suggests a dangerous and an unwholesome doctrine.

Among the noted if not the most prominent of the Reds of Paris previous to the war with Prussia was Gambetta, a man of wonderful energy, good talents, and remarkable ability for organization. These qualities he showed after his aerial trip from Paris to the provinces. The influence wielded by this man throughout the whole nation, outside of the capital, up to the close of the war, was powerful; but when hostilities ceased he who exercised the power of a dictator almost fell completely out of sight. Other men came to the surface—men of experience and ability, such as Thiers, Favre, and others we might name. Peace was restored, and the prospects of France began to grow brighter until the cloud of Communism in Paris rose to obscure it. From heated argument in the National Assembly at Bordeaux and extravagant editorials in the radical journals of Paris, conducted by such men as Rochefort, Valliant, and others, the opposition of the Reds settled down into a recourse to arms in order to enforce their doctrine not only in the capital but all over France. Communism, which up to this time had been but a theory, now shaped itself into a dreadful reality. Men were not slow either in choosing sides. Those who desired the welfare of France, who longed to see her free, who wished her prosperity, and sighed for the day when she would again take her position among the nations of Europe, resolved to stand by the republic which was proclaimed in September, and duly sustained by the country when M. Thiers was elected the executive head of the nation; while, on the other hand, those who had little to lose and were animated by a belief in a form of government which has few qualifications to recommend it, and which by thinking people was and is considered impracticable, raised the blood red flag of the Commune, and have endeavored to enforce its principles on the people of France. The fruits of the differences between the Republicans and the Communists are already plainly to be seen. The nation is retrograding instead of advancing. Capital is scared from the country, industries are at a standstill, churches are pilfered, priests are persecuted, private citizens are outraged, murders are committed, and security for person or property does not exist in the once famous capital of France.

While the present picture is a melancholy one to contemplate, there are, happily, signs which augur the complete annihilation of the elements which now disturb, perplex, and threaten France with destruction. The clemency of the Versailles government, mistaken at one time for timidity, is beginning to produce good effect; while, on the other hand, the administration of the Commune is lapsing into weakness. The Red leaders, too, are passing away. Some of them have already fled, others have met death by fighting against the republic, a few have been imprisoned by their own companions, and quarrels for supremacy are not uncommon in their own ranks. Gustave Flourens, one of the most rabid of the Reds, and Generals Duval and Henry, have all been killed. M. Assy, head and front so recently of the Commune in Paris, at latest accounts, while endeavoring to escape from the capital, was arrested and thrown into prison. General Bergeret is also in the same fix. M. Blanqui, another leading rebel, is mistrusted, and is now under a cloud of suspicion. Citizens Rane and Parent, two others of that ilk with Blanqui, are sick of the business in which they were engaged and have resigned, and so the list might be extended. Already there are twenty-six vacancies in the Commune Assembly in Paris. General Cluseret, taking advantage of his position, rules with iron hand and persecutes with relentless severity those who he has reason to believe are opposed to him. If any conclusion can be drawn from this it is that even among the rebels themselves the approach of dissolution is perceived, and the day is coming when the leaders of the Paris Reds will pass out of sight and leave France to be reconstructed, we trust, by the government of an enlightened republic.

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN LEGAL PRACTICE.

From the London Saturday Review.

The proceedings of American courts of justice have much of the interest which belongs to a foreign country, while they are as easily intelligible as if they took place in England. It is curious and instructive to observe how the law and practice of these courts, derived originally from our own, have been modified by national character or habit, or by contact with systems of jurisprudence from which our English system has remained unfortunately isolated. The law of American courts has been in general improved by this contact, but their practice has in some respects deteriorated. We spoke lately of the extraordinary protraction of criminal proceedings in the State of New York by successive appeals. A man having been tried by a jury and found guilty of murder, his case was heard and reheard by judges who had before them a printed report of the evidence given before the jury, but not, as we understand, the witnesses themselves. The Privy Council in England hear Indian appeals on printed reports of the evidence of witnesses in India, and very unsatisfactory such a method of proceeding is, but nobody would dream of applying it to a criminal case in which the witnesses were resident in England. If the verdict of a first jury is not conclusive as to a prisoner's guilt, it might be placed in the discretion of a court to order him to be tried again by another jury; but, except on questions of law, no other sort of appeal would be deemed in England satisfactory. This, however, is rather a grave discussion, and we will turn from it to the consideration of some amusing features of American courts which exemplify diversities, not of legal systems, but of human character.

The love of startling effect and of tall talk is much stronger among American advocates and judges than with our own, and this propensity is encouraged by the frequent alternations of the same practitioner between bench and bar. We are all familiar with one example of American forensic oratory. "If, gentlemen, the defendant's pigs are to be permitted to roam at large over the plaintiff's farm, then, gentlemen, ay, then indeed, have our ancestors fought and bled and died in vain." That this example is not a violent caricature of the prevailing style is shown by a charge of an American judge which we find reported in a recent number of the New York *Herald*. The ingenious gentlemen who furnish reports to that journal from courts and Congress have a fine sense of the ludicrous, and a great capacity for making the best of a good story. Nothing could be more artistic than the last touch which one of them put to his description of the triumphal arrival of the released Fenians at New York. After drawing a gloomy and harrowing picture of the sufferings of these Fenians in British dungeons, and remarking that they looked uncommonly and surprisingly well under the circumstances, he proceeds to say that the severity of the incarceration to which they had been subjected was strongly shown by the fact that they were able to endure with equanimity the tortures of a New York reception. But the report to which we are now referring gives the very words spoken by a judge, without any attempt at embellishment by the reporter beyond a large type heading which states that Judge Bedford, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Court of General Session for New York, had opened a campaign against the "legal shysters." In England, although we have not the term "shyster," we have the animal thereby designated, and he is said to be particularly rife at the Old Bailey. A shyster is a tout, and touting may be practised either by a barrister, or by his clerk, or by his past or future clients. It is said that a barrister at the Old Bailey once made such an eloquent defense that, although his client was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, the client's gratitude caused him to tout so effectually for this barrister among gentlemen in difficulties that the other barristers were obliged to memorialize the Home Secretary to let him out of prison, as they found that if he remained there the barrister for whom he touted would get all the business of the court. In general, however, touting can only be practised in England with very great caution; but in New York the "dishonest and unprincipled members of the bar," otherwise called shysters, are, as Judge Bedford says, "a growing evil." It is not the custom in England for the bar to be present while the Judge is charging the Grand Jury, and therefore if any English judge ever compared the bar to a garden of the fairest flowers, where all are beautiful, but some, meaning of course the Queen's counsel and serjeants, are more beautiful than others, the bar would only receive this charming and poetic compliment through the medium of next day's newspapers. But in New York both the compliment and the "scathing rebuke" of Judge Bedford were, or might be, heard by all practitioners in his court, and we may conceive that he actually contemplated from his desk several rows of learned heads, when he said that "he looked upon the legal profession as upon a splendid garden filled with the choicest flowers." We cannot help fancying that the Judge must have had Catullus in his mind.

Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,

so grows a barrister into fame and profit by years of unregarded toil in his lonely chambers overlooking the Temple Gardens. And then he is transplanted in full and glorious bloom to Court, "where some flowers are even more beautiful than others," and are placed on that account in the first row. But if this fair flower should be dishonored, then as Catullus says again:—

Nulli illum pueri nullæ optavere puellæ;

or, in other words, the disgraced counsel is cut both in court and in society. The flower hangs his head and droops; the sun's light sheers him not, and the rain does not refresh him. Having grown to his full height he fades and falls away. To the brightness of the morning star succeeds a dull twilight which shall deepen into dreary night. The barrister who has ruined his professional prospects by indiscreet touting can apply to himself the lines of an imitator of Catullus—

I am a garment worn, a vessel crack'd,
A zone untied, a lily trod upon,
A fragrant flower crop't by another hand,
My color sullied, and my odor changed.

But our feelings have carried us a little beyond Sudge Bedford. The comparison of the disreputable barrister to a trodden lily, however beautiful and appropriate, is not his but ours. The Judge compares him to "a rank unwholesome weed" which one sometimes finds "in the midst of beauty and cultivation," or, in other words, among the members of an elegant and learned bar. "As it is the duty of the faithful gardener to uproot the weeds, so that the flowers may longer retain their life and loveliness, and be not contaminated or withered by the blighting influence of the noxious poison," so is it the duty in England of benchers to disbar a touter. They may learn their own duty while observing that their gardeners do theirs. The honorable practitioner is not to be annoyed by the presence of the tout. The life and loveliness of a leading counsel must not be blighted by the influence of an Old Bailey trickster. Virtue and innocence ought not to be exposed unnecessarily to temptation. The flower has grown and flourished in a garden of which the fences ought to be as far as possible maintained. But in New York the shyster ventures upon proceedings from which the English tout would shrink. He makes his way into the prisons, and informs the prisoners committed for trial that he has great influence, and in some cases "he goes so far as to say that he controls, ay, even owns the Court and District Attorney. The indignation of Judge Bedford fails to supply language adequate to denounce the iniquity of the shyster who has dared to whisper that he, the shyster, pulls the string by which Judge Bedford moves when he dispenses criminal justice in the Court of General Session of New York. The Judge proceeds, when he has partially recovered his equanimity, to declare his opinion, that if there could be three or four convictions of these shysters, and the convicts could be sent to the State Prison for the full term fixed by law, there to reflect in their lonely cells upon their many acts of turpitude, perpetrated under the garb of professional honor upon the friendless and over-credulous, then the profession of the law, being stripped of those perjured wretches, and being in the hands only of high-toned, honorable men, would indeed fulfil its noble mission, meting out justice to all, injustice to none.

It appears that allegations of courts and public officers being under undue influence are common in America. Thus, in the reports of the next day to that on which Judge Bedford delivered his vigorous charge against shysters, we read that Judge Curtis, in a civil court, was greatly incensed at an imputation on his integrity, which appears entirely unfounded. The case was an ordinary one of assault and battery, and counsel for the defendant had made the usual and reasonable request that the witnesses might be ordered out of Court during the trial. Hereupon counsel for the plaintiff rose excitedly, and said that there was too much political influence at work in that Court, and hereupon Judge Curtis said that counsel would have to substantiate his charge or make it at his peril. Counsel, being thus challenged, proceeded to state that, on a previous day, when the case then pending was expected to come on, an Assemblyman entered the Court, and wrote on a slip of paper, "Dear Judge, the defendant is a friend of mine; do what you can for him." The Assemblyman, who showed to the counsel on the wrong side this letter, which after all he did not send to the Judge, must be a very clumsy wire-puller. But perhaps other practitioners of the same art are more clever. The little scene ended by the Judge writing a letter to the Assemblyman, and reading it aloud in court before he sent it.

We knew that in the United States a barrister was also an attorney, but we did not, until lately, know that he was also an attorney's clerk. It is rather surprising to hear Judge Bedford discoursing so eloquently upon the nobility and dignity of the bar when it shall be purged of shysters, and almost on the same day to learn that the wife's counsel in a divorce suit had served process on the husband, and offered himself as a witness to prove the identity of the husband with a man who was known to be cohabiting with a woman other than the wife. The counsel stated that he called on the defendant and found him in bed. He took with him the wife's sister to identify the defendant, and a policeman, "to prevent any little unpleasantness." The counsel, supported by the policeman, ventured to take a moral tone by asking the defendant whether he was not ashamed to be living with a woman not his wife, to which the defendant answered, "None of your business." The counsel then served the defendant with an order of Court for alimony.

Having thus given evidence "on the stand," the counsel resumed his place at the bar, and proceeded to pour forth such a flood of eloquence that the judge, as the only means of stopping him, ordered the court to be adjourned, and what became of the case we do not know. We end as we began, by remarking that where American legal practice has departed from the English model we do not in general find that it has improved. As a barrister may possibly become a judge we do not think that he ought to be a process-server.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1813.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM E. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 320-322 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $5 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmwf

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,

Joseph Carson, M. D.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmwf

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE

CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY.

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, CHILLS AND FEVER, by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,

S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
Corner Thirty-second street.

4 19 wsmtf 2p

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION Merchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—M. Rosenberg, dentist, has been put under bail for stealig books from the Mercantile Library.

—Yesterday afternoon the police made a descent on a thieves' den No. 613 Barclay street, and captured a number of pickpockets, highway robbers, burglars, etc.

—Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., celebrated its silver (25th) anniversary in Handel and Haydn Hall last night.

—The Catholic Philopatrian Institute took possession last night of their new four-story building, on Locust street, above Twelfth.

—Kisreal Mentz, charged with arson at his father's store, No. 406 Arch street, has been held in bail for a furtner hearing.

—The corner-stone of a three-story brick structure, on Eighteenth street, above Jefferson, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The building is the property of the Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The structure will be completed by September 1, and will cost about $40,000.

Domestic Affairs.

—Scorching winds are again damaging the crops in Central California.

—Secretary Robeson dined the High Commissioners last evening.

—Applications for patents are now made at the rate of over five hundred a week.

—Large numbers of horses are being sold at thirteen dollars each in Los Angeles county, California.

—A wonderful discovery of coal mines and oil wells has recently been made about thirty miles from Aspinwall.

—A severe hail storm on Monday afternoon did great damage to the cotton and corn crops in some portions of Louisiana.

—The Potomac shad and herring fisheries report that they are having the most lucrative season there has been for twenty years.

—The new Territorial Legislature of the District of Columbia has been called to meet on the 15th of next month, by Governor Cooke.

—Mr. Mazel, the Netherlands Minister Resident at Washington, has been recalled from this country and appointed to another diplomatic post.

—The latest from the Bonnet Carre crevasse reports the break seven hundred feet wide, still extending, and that great damage to property has resulted.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions for the sale of the materials of the marine hospital building at San Francisco, which was injured by the earthquake of 1868.

—The tug-boats Aspinwall and Admiral, racing on the Mississippi river, near New Orleans, on Monday, ran into a harbor police boat, knocking it to pieces and instantly killing an officer.

—The Treasury Department yesterday issued a warrant in favor of N. P. Trist, of Virginia, for $14,569, the amount of expenses incurred by him in negotiating the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo in 1849.

—Application has been made by the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Secretary of the Interior for leave to file a map of the work and the issuing to the company of the bonds and land grants for that portion of the road extending from the present terminus of the main trunk of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Germans are abandoning the left bank of the Seine.

—Hostilities have been suspended at Neuilly to allow the inhabitants to remove.

—General Cluseret says that several bodies of Versailles troops have attempted to join the Communists.

—Fort Valerien is reported as having recently fired upon the American flag, mistaking it for the Commune flag.

—Regault has resigned the office of Delegate of the Ministry of Public Safety, and is succeeded by M. Cournet.

—The Commune has made requisitions upon vacant houses in Paris for lodgings for people flying from the bombardment.

—The Government of France being without credit, the Germans will continue to hold certain forts around Paris until the insurrection is quelled.

—Heavy cannonading from the batteries of the Versailles army at Meudon, Creteil, and Chatillon was opened yesterday morning on Forts d'Issy and Vanvres, and the ramparts at Point du Jour.

—Rochefort affirms that the Lyons delegates told him that the Commune would be proclaimed at Lyons as soon as it was known that Thiers had refused the concessions of the Paris Commune.

—M. Picard has issued a circular to the prefects of the departments to the effect that the municipal elections, soon to be held, will be followed by those for filling vacancies in the Assembly and Council General.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Woman Roasted Alive.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* says:—

Mrs. John Pope, an old lady living near Bertrand, met with one of the most horrible deaths, on election day, it has ever been our lot to record. Her husband went to attend the polls, leaving her at home alone. When he returned he found his wife lying on the bed dead and burned in the most terrible manner. The Niles *Republican* says that she was a great smoker, and also subject to fits, and it is the opinion of her neighbors that she was attacked with a fit while smoking, and the ashes set fire to her clothing. She was tracked to a straw pile which had evidently been set on fire by her burning clothing, and the flames then extinguished by her own exertions. After this she leaned against the house, and set fire to the frame, and put this out also with a wet cloth. She then went into the house, cut her garters, and removed her shoes and stockings, and washed her hands and arms in a bucket until the skin and flesh came off, quantities of which were found in the bucket by neighbors. After all this wandering about, in a perhaps half unconscious state, and when every stitch of clothing was burned off—save a part of the string under her chin with which a sun-bonnet was tied—she evidently laid down on the bed where her husband found her.

—An old fellow went to dine at a chop-house, and, after waiting some few minutes, gruffly asked the waiter, "How long will my chop be?" "About five inches, sir," was the reply.

—The head of a Vermont railroad shop was applied to for permission to work on Fast Day by a couple of men who were noted for their laziness. Permission was given "for," says the chief, "you can't either of you work hard enough to break the day."

—During the month of March, 1871, there were 34,227 acres of public land settled in the territory of Dakota under the pee-emption and homestead acts; of which 17,327 were pre-empted, and the rest taken under the homestead act. This represents over 3000 farms of 160 acres each, all occupied in one month.

—"Martha, my dear," said a loving husband to his spouse, who was several years his junior, "what do you say to moving to the Far West?" "Oh, I am delighted with the idea! You recollect when Mr. Morgan moved out there he was as poor as we are; and in three years he died, leaving his widow worth a hundred thousand dollars."

WILD MEN.

One Caught in Michigan and a Hunt for Another in Tennessee.

From the Detroit Free Press.

THE MICHIGAN MONSTER.

Early last winter parties living several miles from Windsor discovered in the woods, huddled up against a log in a vain effort to get warm, a curious kind of beast or man, one can scarcely tell which. The "it" is fearfully deformed, his hands covered with long, coarse hair; face grown full of rank whiskers, eyes looking like those of a wolf, and his present captors treat him more like a dog than a poor unfortunate lunatic. After being in Windsor for a few days, the "man-wolf," as he was named, was brought over here, and it is at present on Michigan avenue. It is the general opinion that the strange being is the man who escaped from the lunatic asylum at Malden last fall, but this is an error. The fugitive was a strong, tall man, standing very stiff and erect, whereas this specimen is badly deformed, and would not have been capable of making the stout resistance and the rapid flight made by the lunatic in question. But how the being came in the vicinity of Windsor no one is able to tell, or at least has not yet informed the public. A man named Seth Narmore, from Sarnia, was at the Central station yesterday, and after paying a visit to the keeping place of the strange creature, returned and reported that he knew its history. Some three years since a man named Roscommon, living about twelve miles from Sarnia, received in charge from his brother at Montreal a lunatic, supposed by outsiders to be some relative of the family, although Roscommon was not communicative of facts. The lunatic was at first confined in a chamber of the house, but he attracted so much attention from the passers-by, and so disturbed the inmates of the house, that a small building was soon built for his especial keeping. Very few people ever saw the unfortunate, but hundreds of farmers passing by used to hear him scream and beat the wall of his prison. At length one night he made his escape, and Roscommon was compelled to ask the assistance of his neighbors to secure him. They found him in a swamp eating bark and roots; but he exhibited the utmost ferocity when an attempt was made to catch him, finally leaving the swamp when a couple of dogs were sent in after him, and one of the scars on his face was received while the men were binding him. Mr. Narmore was one of the pursuers, and he is quite positive that this "man-wolf" is the identical lunatic, as that one did finally make good his escape and no one was able to hunt him down. It is asserted, and it has been reported to the superintendent of the police, that the "owners" of this stranger do not treat him as they should. He is kept chained a good share of the time, and the rough boys of the neighborhood are allowed to tease and vex him. If there is a good reason for believing that he has escaped from any lunatic asylum there ought to be an investigation made by the police or some proper official. Without doubt he is crazy, as well as fierce and ravenous, and it would be only humane and decent for him to be taken from his present owners and sent to the county house or the insane asylum.

THE TENNESSEE WILD MAN.

The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* of the 11th instant says:—We learn that between Sobby and Crainsville, on what is called Piney, in McNairy county, a strange and frightful being has been observed for several weeks. He is said to be seven feet high, and possessed of great muscular power. His eyes are unusually large, and fiery red; his hair hangs in a tangled and matted mass of jet below his waist, and his beard reaches below his middle. His entire body is covered with hair, and his whole aspect is most frightful. He shuns the sight of men, but approaches with wild and horrid screams of delight every woman who is unaccompanied by a man. He sometimes with great caution approaches houses; and should he see a man he runs away with astonishing swiftness, leaping the tallest fences with the ease of a deer, defying alike the pursuit of men and dogs. He has frightened several women by attempting to carry them off, as well as by his horrid aspect, and the whole country around Sobby is in consternation. The citizens are now scouring the woods, and are determined either to capture or drive off the monster.

EXPLOSION OF LIQUID GAS.

$20,000 Loss by a Boy's Carelessness—Bravery of a Fireman.

Shortly after noon to day several cans of liquid gas exploded on the first floor of the five-story brick building No. 53 Bowery, near Canal street, setting it on fire. The liquid was standing behind the lunch counter of Jacob F. Haas, and the explosion was, it is said, the result of the carelessness of a boy.

The greater part of the first floor and basement were occupied by J. F. Schmitz as a concert saloon, and at the time of the explosion the musicians were holding a rehearsal. The flames spread rapidly, and those in the building had barely time to make their escape.

A girl named Nettie Taylor, who is employed in the saloon, was terribly burned about the hands and face, and would probably have been fatally injured had it not been for Ambrose L. Austin, of Engine Company No. 3, who happened to be near the saloon when the fire broke out, and who rushed through the flames and succeeded in rescuing her. In performing this brave act Austin was badly burned about the hands and face.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

2 6 3m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 14 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lew'stown Railroad Com y,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

We are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $10 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

SINKING FUND.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

OTHER SECURITIES—AGENCIES.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO

For sale in Philadelphia by

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third st.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 S. Third street.
RALBY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
H. B. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 313½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. Third street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 S. Third street.
D. C. W. SMITH & CO., No. 121 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 S. Third street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 Dock str
JOHN MOSS, Jr., No. 206 Walnut st;
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 S street.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourth and Market streets. 3 27mwf3m

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway.

The completion of this Road has given to these Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell them at any time, at our Banking House, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investments, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage on a railroad that has cost double the amount of the issue, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement is a strong guarantee of the Bonds, and establishes a large sinking fund for their redemption.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Government pays at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY

DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 swtm15

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x23, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street, 3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street. 4 8

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

ADAM EVERLY

respectfully announces that his BENEFIT

will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 29.

First time in many years, the brilliant Comedy, in five acts,

THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER,

with Mrs. JOHN DREW as THE WIDOW CHEERLY.

Governor Heartall.....F. F. Mackay
Frank Heartall.....Adam Everly
Mr. Malfort.....D. E. Ralton
Charles Woodley.....C. Burroughs
Timothy Quaint.....S. Hemple
Old Ferret.....W. H. Wallis
Mrs. Malfort (for this occasion).....Mrs. T. A. Creese
Julia.....Little Nell

And a Domestic Drama of great interest, in three acts,

THE HARVEST HOME;
OR, THE HEIR OF DERWENT.

Caleb Kestral, a hawker.....Adam Everly
Cecil Derwent, of Derwent Hall.....L. L. James
Hon. Brassy Popjoy.....R. Craig
Trubbs, his tiger.....S. Hemple
Father Peeps.....F. F. Mackay
Frank Maridale.....C. Burroughs
Mr. Reeves, Steward of the Manor.....W. H. Wallis
Amy, adopted daughter of Peeps.....Miss Lizzie Price
Mary Everett.....Mrs. T. A. Creese
Mrs. Peeps.....Mrs. Thayer

Box book now open. 4 22

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Begins at 8.

Manager.....JOHN E. McDONOUGH

UNIVERSAL APPROVAL OF
THE ENTIRE PRESS AND PUBLIC
of the production of the matchless spectacle of
"THE BLACK CROOK."
ALL DELIGHTED.
NOT ONE DISSENTING VOICE.
CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

7·55—Overture.
8·05—Ballet de Sabot.
8·12—Ballet de Fleurs—Mad'lle Adrienne.
8·25—Carline's Song.
8·35—Grand Incantation Scene.
9·10—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song.
9·20—Goblin Sprite.
9·30—The Demon's Revel.
9·45—Grand Developing Scene, from the Grotto to the Lake of Ferns, with Crystal Cascade.
10·00—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
10·05—Pas de Deux—Lupo and Sig. Costa.
10·10—Pas de Foille.
10·15—Match Girl's Dance.
10·18—Parisienne Mateiot Dance.
10·25—The Wonderful Majiltons, and Child Americus.
10·45—The Great Skaters, Keynock and Schmidt.
10·55—The Amazonian March.
11·15—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. BEGINS AT 2. Reserved Seats, $1·25; Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.

Apply at BONER & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at ACADEMY OF MUSIC, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. 4 24 6t

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

MORTON HALL.
AMATEUR CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26.

SIG. ETTORE BARILI, Conductor,
MR. H. G. THUNDER, Pianist,
MR. ZIMMERMAN, Violinist,

have kindly volunteered.

PART FIRST.

1. Duo (Piano and Violin), "William Tell," Osborne and DeBeriot
2. Duo (Contralto and Baritone), "Barber of Seville".....Rossini
3. Solo (Tenor), "I waited for Thee".....Graham
4. Solo (Soprano), "Break, Break".....Thunder
5. Solo (Piano), Fantasia, "Trovatore"..Gottschalk
6. Solo (Contralto), "Kathleen Mavourneen," Crouch
7. Trio (Soprano, Tenor, and Bass), "Lucrezia Borgia".....Donizetti

PART SECOND.

8. Trio (Soprano, Contralto, and Tenor), "Trovatore".....Verdi
9. Solo (Baritone), "The Tear".....S. D. S.
10. Solo (Soprano), "Una voce poco fa," "Barber of Seville".....Rossini
11. Solo (Piano), "Faust Valse".....Liszt
12. Solo (Tenor), "Der Traene" (Tear).....Stigelli
13. Duo (Soprano and Bass), "I Masnadieri"...Verdi
14. Quintette, "Ernani".....Verdi

The Chickering Grand Piano is from the warerooms of Mr. William H. Dutton, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Chesnut street.

Tickets to be had at BONER'S, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 4 25 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 26, Engagement for six nights only of the young and accomplished Tragedienne and Vocalist, MISS ELLA BURNS.

Third night in Philadelphia of Tom Taylor's new Historical Play, in five acts, entitled TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,

Act 1—The Royal Rivals.
Act 2—Treason and the Arrest.
Act 3—Shadow of the Scaffold.
Act 4—The Last Road of Escape.
Act 5—From the Scaffold to the Throne.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 26, BENEFIT OF C. R. THORNE, Jr.

THE TWO FRIENDS,
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

THURSDAY—WALTER LENNOX'S BENEFIT.
FRIDAY—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SATURDAY—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MONS. TORCHIANA, Box-Bookkeeper.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF W. H. WALLIS.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), April 26,
First, MATRIMONY.
Second, A DRESS REHEARSAL.
Third, THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.
Fourth, the burlesque DON JUAN,
The entire company appearing.
THURSDAY—Benefit of HOLMES and TREFTS.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. A. EVERLY.
MONDAY—JOHN BROUGHAM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES IN THE MUSEUM.
MONDAY, April 24, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, LEWIS BAKER in his great character of MICAWBER.
New scenery, unrivalled cast of characters.
Admission, 25 cents.
Friday—BENEFIT OF LEWIS BAKER. 12 12 tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
SUCCESS ASSURED!
FOURTH WEEK
DR. CORRY'S GREAT DIORAMA OF IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE,
EXHIBITED EVERY EVENING,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
is the TALK OF THE TOWN. [4 24 6t
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
MISS KATE FISHER
in Lord Byron's great Drama of MAZEPPA! MAZEPPA!
with her magnificently trained steed "Wonder."
STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE,
with the original Black Crook Ballet, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, etc.

THE ALHAMBRA, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch.
MONDAY, April 17,
And every evening during the week, the
GREAT CALIFORNIA CONSTELLATION OF VARIETY ARTISTES,
FIFTY IN NUMBER. FIFTY IN NUMBER.
4 17tf FIFTY IN NUMBER.
Don't fail to go to the great Variety Theatre to-night.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27tf] JAMES W. HAVENS.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TAXATION.

The interchange of cable telegrams between the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and the American Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the light and pleasant topic of "how the tax on friction matches works," is a significant episode in the intercourse between the Governments served by these officials. It is indicative of a much more friendly feeling than that which prevailed a few years ago, when, if telegrams had been interchanged at all, they would have consisted in angry remonstrances on our part against the construction of Alabamas to prey upon our commerce; and of threats, on the part of the British Cabinet, that if we did not deliver up Mason and Slidell and submit quietly to any wrongs Great Britain wished to perpetrate, she would aid and abet the Confederacy by her navy, instead of the vessels of war built by her private ship-builders. But, aside from the indications of the establishment of an era of good feeling, the nature of the subject discussed is noticeable. It is the ever-fruitful theme of taxation; and it is refreshing to note that, notwithstanding he extended experience of Great Britain in extorting money in every conceivable way from her people, she should seek further instruction in that delightful art from Young America. In return, we hope that as soon as Congress is again convened, Pleasonton will ask Lowe, by ocean cable, how the income tax has worked in Great Britain; and that he will in reply give a faithful version of the experience of her statesmen, which cannot fail to be to the effect that in practice it is the most odious, unjust, and unequal tax ever invented by English ingenuity. Since a precedent has been established for correspondence on such subjects, it might also be well for the American Secretary of the Treasury to ask, when the tariff comes up for consideration, "For how many years did you protect British manufactures, and how long did you impose prohibitory duties before you became converts to free-trade?"

THE COMING MAN IN FRANCE.

The burden of all the news that reaches us from the scene of the struggle between the Assembly and the Commune, is the utter incompetency of any man who has thus far risen to the surface to secure the confidence of the people. If Cluseret could make the Parisians forget that he is nothing more nor less than an unprincipled adventurer, he might rally not only Paris but all France around him, and eradicate the last vestige of the Assembly's power. If Thiers could convince despondent France that he is a second Lafayette, or even a second Lamartine, the grand *coup de main* of which we have had so many predictions would long since have been a thing of the past, and the Red Republic along with it. France suffers, as nearly every great nation has suffered in passing through a grand crisis, for the lack of a man who can inspire the people with confidence, and then prove himself equal to the demands of the situation. The Republic was duly proclaimed on September 4, and the Assembly, in designating M. Thiers the "Executive Chief of the French Republic," ratified the decree of the Paris mob. Suspected of favoring the restoration of the Orleanists, and accused of a desire to betray the Republic, Thiers has taken a solemn oath to do nothing of the kind; but, as long as the Red flag floats in triumph over the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, he fails to convince the masses of the people of his honesty of purpose and his ability to lead the nation through its crowning struggle with anarchy.

Shiftless as he is, however, M. Thiers finds thus far no rival aspirant for the leadership. But the Bonapartists are actively at work, and there are rumors that the Imperial party is steadily gaining accessions throughout the provinces. The great conservative party, which has everything to lose and nothing whatever to gain by a continuance of the present disorder, would be ready to fall into the arms of the ex-Emperor for the sake of saving something from the universal ruin, if his record did not present a series of blunders even more disheartening than his crimes are repulsive. There is, likewise, a show of demoralization in the camp of the Orleanists. A rumor has gained currency to the effect that the Comte de Paris, the head of the House of Orleans in the direct line, although neither the oldest nor the ablest of the descendants of Louis Philippe, has not only recognized the claims of the Comte de Chambord as the head of the old Bourbon line, but that he has acknowledged him to be the rightful King of France. This course, according to the current report, has alienated the other members of the Orleans family from the Comte de Paris, and led to an open rupture with the Duc d'Aumale, one of his uncles. The latter is thus forced to assume the leadership of the Orleanist faction, and recent cable telegrams announce that a number of deputies in the Assembly desire to place the Duke at the head of affairs as provisional President of the French Republic. Recent utterances of the Duc d'Aumale reveal his professed willingness to accept either the Presidency of the Republic or the sceptre of a constitutional monarchy, in case either is tendered him. And now comes a rumor that the Duc d'Aumale, accompanied by his brother, the Prince de Joinville, arrived at Tours in disguise some six weeks ago, and that they have been in secret consultation with some of the leading men of the two monarchical factions, with the view of proclaiming the Duc d'Aumale King of the French. It is reported, finally, that the conferences have resulted in the appointment of a committee to solicit the withdrawal of the Comte de Chambord from the field, and the adherence of his faction to the project entertained by the friends of the Duc d'Aumale. This whole story, however, has a doubtful look, although it is perhaps as deserving of credence as any of the reports which are going the rounds of the European press.

Meanwhile, the chances of the Bourbon and Orleanist rivals are dependent, altogether, upon the struggle between the Assembly and the Commune under the walls of Paris. If M. Thiers does not speedily abandon his policy of forbearance and overcome his professed aversion to blood-letting, distracted France will force some one of his reluctant rivals into the foreground, to conduct the struggle against the Red Republicans on a platform that avowedly crushes out the last hope of a true republic.

The Red Rebellion bids fair to accomplish at least one desirable result—the reconciliation of the Alsatians to German rule. Whether or not the annexation of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine was justifiable or necessary to the future security of Germany, it has become an accomplished fact, which stands but slight chance of reversal. It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that the inhabitants of the transferred provinces should become fully reconciled to the change, not less on account of Germany than for their own sake. M. Emile Aubertin, an Alsatian, writing to the London *Times*, says:—"Paris, horrid Paris, has done as much to make us all cleave to our new allegiance as France did to establish German unity by going to war to prevent it." This is a rational view to take of the matter, and one which is quite likely to secure general prevalence. So long as Paris remains the head and heart of France, so long will every foot of French soil be subject to the vagaries of the Paris mob. Nothing but a strong military despotism like that which collapsed at Sedan will, apparently, suffice to keep this murderous mob in subjection; and the sober-minded Alsatians, who have had their fill of warfare, have good cause to be thankful that they are, temporarily at least, removed from the sphere of French despotism and Parisian anarchy.

The lower branch of the State Legislature has passed the bill providing for an inspection of coal supplied to city consumers, which requires that 2240 pounds shall constitute a ton, and that any attempts to cheat consumers with short weight shall be punished by fine. The inevitable Smith, who instinctively chooses the wrong side of every question, made strenuous exertions to kill this bill, for he would not have been true to himself if he had not preferred the interests of the innocent and suffering coal-dealers to the interests of the masses of the people; but his best efforts were, fortunately, unavailing; and if too many Senators are not "seen" in time, there is a fair prospect that a big price may occasionally buy a full ton of coal hereafter in this metropolis of the great coal State. It is quite bad enough that, through the strikes of miners, the combinations of operators, and the charges for freight, the nominal price of a ton of coal is twice as much as it ought to be; and after all these charges are defrayed, the purchaser should at least have the consolation of knowing that he actually obtains what he has doubly paid for.

NOTICES.

The People Always Find
Our Prices the Lowest,
Our Stock the Largest,
And our Men's and Boys' Clothing vastly superior to ordinary
Ready-made Clothing.

Our Stock is fresh, being just made up, and we could not sell at such low prices had we not bought largely of mill-owners and importers who have found it necessary to close out large lots of goods at immense reduction on their original prices.

Our Present assortments and styles far surpass anything ever offered to the public of Philadelphia in Elegance, Durability, and Cheapness.

An Invitation is extended to every one who is any way interested in the purchase of clothing for Men, Youths, Boys, or Children, to visit our immense Salesrooms and inspect our magnificent stock.

Store open from 6 A. M. to 6½ P. M.
Saturdays until 10.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America.
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Sts.

CLOTHING.

Remember it, Gentlemen!

REMEMBER! That no suit you ever bought in your life was as good or as cheap as what you bought at

Rockhill & Wilson's.

REMEMBER! That the Early Spring Styles of Fine Raiment now to be seen at the GREAT BROWN HALL are ahead of all competition in every respect.

Rockhill & Wilson.

REMEMBER! That the prices of the Fine Spring Goods, both for men and boys, are so low at the GREAT BROWN HALL that you ought to bring all the male members of the family at once, for full suits.

REMEMBER! Six hundred and three and six hundred and five CHESNUT Street.

YOURS TRULY,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 9 8mrp

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

CLOTH HOUSE,

N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

We have just concluded the purchase from one of the leading manufacturers of Scotland of the ENTIRE SEASON'S PRODUCTION of

DARK INDIGO BLUE,
LIGHT INDIGO BLUE,
AND
BLACK
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,

Which, together with our already elegant assortment of

NEAT MIXTURES AND STRIPES,

Gives us the largest and best assorted stock of

SCOTCH GOODS

Ever offered in this market.

The Tailor Trade and Public generally are invited to make a thorough examination of this desirable Stock.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CLOTHING.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE CLAIM
A
PRE-EMINENCE
among
CHESNUT STREET TAILORS
for the extreme
LOWNESS OF OUR PRICES,
With which is combined an unexcelled
Stock of Piece Goods
to choose from,
Artistic and Fashionable
Cutting,
And handsome and durable
Trimming and Making.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

DO NOT BUY
A Sewing Machine
Until you have seen and examined the American Button-hole, Over-seaming Sewing Machine, the great triumph of inventive genius. It is claimed for this Machine that it will supply all the various necessities of the household in the sewing line. We claim for it unquestionable superiority over all others as a family machine. The simplicity, ease, and certainty with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work throughout the entire range of sewing, in stitching, hemming, felling, tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, gathering, and sewing on, over-seaming, embroidering on the edge, and its beautiful button-hole and eyelet-hole work, place it unquestionably far in advance of any machine now before the public.
It is also the cheapest, intrinsically, as well as the best, since it is really TWO MACHINES COMBINED IN ONE (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement never before accomplished by human ingenuity), making both the lock stitch and button-hole stitch, as occasion may require. It is, at the same time, simple in construction, comparatively noiseless, easily understood, and, in a word, it combines with these advantages, which are exclusively its own, the most desirable advantages of all others.
The splendid mechanism of this machine, and the superior skill, workmanship, and materials employed in its construction, are a guarantee of accuracy, strength, and durability, and enable the company and their agents to warrant every machine they sell to give entire satisfaction.
The public are invited to examine this remarkable machine. See it work and judge for themselves, by calling at the Company's
WAREROOMS,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
4 26 w2trp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE Horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind.
H. VAN BEIL,
4 25 5t No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

Philadelphia Hardware House.
LAWN MOWERS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
JAMES M. VANCE & CO.,
No. 211 MARKET STREET,
4 22 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Invite the attention of buyers to the following:—

New Burlington Herring,	C. Newbold's Sugar-cured Hams,
" Boneless Sardines,	N. Stokes' Jersey Hams,
" Spiced Salmon,	Our Maryland "
" Crop Queen Olives,	St. Louis "
" " Olive Oil,	Davis, Jr., Diamond "
" " Oolong Teas,	Sugar-cured Breakfast Bacon,
" " Green "	" " Dried Beef,
" " Japan "	" " Tongues,
" " Chulan "	Mess Mackerel.
" " English Breakfast Tea,	

White Wheat St. Louis Family Flour.

Roquefort Cheese,	Parmesan Cheese,
Stilton "	Pine-apple "
Neufchatel "	Young America Cheese,
Edam "	Patent Brick "
English Cheddar "	New York "
Sago "	etc. etc. [114p

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER
No. 804 ARCH St.
Just received direct from Paris, a complete assortment of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S PARIS KID GLOVES.
Also, a new importation of
Victoria Kid Gloves, $1 Per Pair.
The best $1 Glove in the market.
A splendid assortment of
LATEST STYLES
Ladies' Dress Trimmings,
Real Guipure and Thread Laces.
GIMPS, FRINGES, ORNAMENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK BEP CUT BIAS,
NEW SHADES.
A full line of fine
WOVEN
AND
J. B. P. Paris Corsets.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTINGS,
ETC. ETC.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH STREET,
4 24 mwf3t PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 18 tfrp
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGAN.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
4 12 1m4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY HARPER,
No. 722 CHESNUT Street,
A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF
WATCHES,
OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,
Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.
4 19 1m4p

OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Union League Receptions.

The third series of art receptions at the Union League House will commence this evening, and will continue to the end of the week. We understand also that arrangements will be made to keep the collection open to visitors in the daytime during a portion of next week. The works exhibited at the first series of receptions were almost exclusively those of Philadelphia artists, those at the second series were largely from the easels of American artists outside of Philadelphia, and those at the third series will be both American and foreign, and will be for the most part contributions from the private collections of connoisseurs of this city. A private view given at the League House last evening, enables us to speak with regard to the character of the exhibition, although many of the pictures were unhung and a number were yet to be received. It was easy, however, to determine that the display to which the favored holders of tickets will be admitted this evening will be a remarkably fine one, and that in high artistic qualities it will average better than almost any art exhibition ever given in Philadelphia, with the exception, perhaps, of that of the Sanitary Fair.

The new works of Philadelphia artists are not very numerous, but there are several attractive figure pictures, landscapes, marines, and portraits, by Messrs. Isaac L. Williams, W. H. Willcox, E. Moran, T. Moran, W. T. Richards, T. J. Fennimore, A. G. Heaton, E. D. Lewis, J. R. Lambdin, G. W. Conarroe, E. D. Marchant, T. Henry Smith, and others. A number of interesting pictures by Philadelphia artists that are not new, among them several of Mr. Rothermel's most admired works are also in the exhibition.

There is an excellent representation of the works of the Americo-European artists, and it is a pleasure to say that these are almost uniformly up to a high standard of excellence, and will in every way compare favorably with the strictly foreign pictures in the exhibition. Prominent among the productions of American artists residing in Europe is "Arviragus bearing Imogen as Dead," from the fourth act of *Cymbeline*, by E. H. May. This is a large and imposing picture, vigorously painted, and much better in color than is usual with this artist. The figures are life-size and are admirably expressive, and the picture altogether is highly poetical in treatment, and finely illustrates one of the most beautiful scenes in one of the most beautiful of Shakespeare's plays. Another American artist who has made a high reputation in Europe is Mr. G. H. Boughton, now residing in London. Two of his works in this exhibition, "Brittany Peasants returning from the Field" and "The Return of the Mayflower" are excellent specimens of his style. Mr. Henry Bacon, formerly of this city, but who is now residing permanently in France, is represented by a couple of small works, very French in manner and very good. These are entitled, "A Gleaner in Normandy" and "An 'Ecrevisse' Fisher of Dieppe." Mr. Howard Helmick, a former student of our Academy of Fine Arts, who has also been residing permanently in France for some years, and who has successfully cultivated the French style of painting, contributes four clever *genre* subjects, "The Select Novel," "The Lunch," "A Page," and "Playing with Edge Tools."

The exhibition is very rich in fine specimens of the best modern European artists, and especially of the modern French landscape painters. The "Arcadia," by Corot, a twilight scene with a group of nymphs dancing in the foreground, is exquisite in sentiment, and is, to our fancy, the most poetical work in the exhibition. Near to this hang pictures from the easels of Isabey, Daubigny, Millet, Pilloty, Duprez, and Rousseau, all of which are worthy of careful study. There are also pictures by Vautier, Meyer von Bremen, Herzog, L. Knauss, Professor Jordan, and Henrietta Ronner. The characteristics of the English school are exhibited in the works of D. Maclise, C. Stanfield, C. L. Eastlake, J. B. Pyne, C. R. Leslie, W. Collins, and T. S. Cooper.

In fact the exhibition is a most interesting one on account of the opportunities it affords for a study of the different styles of the various modern schools of art, American, English, French, and German, and it cannot but afford much gratification to all lovers of art. Composed as the exhibition is, in a large measure, of gems from private collections, it is a gratifying proof of the artistic culture which exists in this city; and if the gentlemen who display so much taste and judgment in the purchase of pictures for the adornment of their own walls would only interest themselves in an active manner in a great public art institution, we might, without serious difficulty, obtain such a one as would be a credit to the city, and which would prevent us from being thrown in the shade by New York and Boston, where projects for art institutions of the first importance are being pushed forward with much enthusiasm.

The Academy of Fine Arts.

It was hoped by the friends of art in this city that when the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts sold their lot on Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, with the avowed intention of procuring a better site and putting up a building larger and better adapted to the uses of the institution than the old one, an entirely fresh departure would be made, and especially that an earnest effort would be made to secure a greater amount of popular sympathy and support than heretofore, which would enable the Academy to be what it professed—an art school as well as an art museum. The defects of the system upon which the Academy has been managed for the last three-quarters of a century are radical, and as its directors have chosen to make it a close corporation, and to jealously guard against any outside interferences, so they now find that the public at large, including the great manufacturing interests of this city—which, whether they know it or not, are deeply concerned in the existence of a properly conducted art school—are perfectly indifferent to the fate of the institution, and will lend no assistance to its revival. The directors have purchased a site which is in many respects a very suitable one, but they have been unable to obtain any contributions towards a new building, and every attempt thus far made in this direction has come to nothing. In fact, the public are strongly convinced that the Academy of Fine Arts is, in no proper sense of the word, a public institution, and that the chief end of its existence has been, not to educate American artists, but to enable a small coterie of very respectable and eminently worthy gentlemen to enjoy a certain distinction as art patrons. If this has not been the end for which the Academy has existed, it is all events about the only practical result it has accomplished; for its alumni who have achieved permanent success have almost without exception been those who have finished their art education in Europe. It is no wonder, then, that it has been found impossible to raise money for a new building, especially as no effort whatever has been made to secure the co-operation of the public at large, or to excite a general interest in the project. More than this, the old squabble between the artists and the Academy has been transferred to the Board of Directors, and the house is now divided against itself. One party insists upon devoting its energies to the establishment of an art museum in the Park, and the other is determined to stand or fall by an Academy of Fine Arts in the heart of the city. Each party is able to advance many sound arguments in favor of its pet plan, and each party is determined to rule or ruin. The long and short of the whole matter is that the affairs of the Academy are in a hopeless muddle. Not only is there no money to be had for the erection of a building, but it has been found impossible to carry on the schools any longer; so the instructor has been dismissed, and the Academy of Fine Arts is to all intents and purposes dead and buried, with but a limited hope of resurrection.

This condition of things is lamentable on many accounts. Most intelligent persons will readily admit not only the desirability but the necessity for an art institution in a great city like this; and the vigorous manner in which art museum projects are being pushed in New York and Boston renders it of extreme importance that something should be done at once in the same direction in Philadelphia, especially in view of the centennial celebration which is rapidly approaching. The Academy of Fine Arts collection, with all its defects, is decidedly the most important in the country, and it is an admirable nucleus that should by all means be made use of in starting a new art institution, if it is possible to do so. The Academy of Fine Arts, however, has always stood in the way of those who were disposed to start a live institution, and rather than it should continue to do so, it would be much better to put aside all idea of utilizing its collection, and to begin anew without paying any regard to it whatever. If the gentlemen who have the affairs of the Academy in charge, however, are disposed to take an entirely unselfish view of the situation, and to adopt a truly liberal policy, they may yet be able to do something. They all have much influence, which, if rightly exercised, would secure the aid of many who are now either indifferent to all art projects or who hesitate to support any enterprise of doubtful advantage. There is no time to be lost, however, for the idea of a new art institution is increasing in popularity every day; and if the Park faction of the Academy board is shrewd enough to avail itself of the advancing tide of public opinion, it will soon be afloat on the high sea of fortune, with every prospect of accomplishing important results, while the conservatives will be forced to remain where they are now, stuck fast in the mud, with nothing to do but to pass their days in gazing regretfully at "Death on the Pale Horse" and other works of high art now adorning the walls of banks and warehouses, and echoing in their souls the poet's words:—

"Of all the sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these—It might have been."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a representation of the brilliant spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be given this evening. Independently of the beautiful scenery and gorgeous dresses and accessories, the great number of features introduced in this spectacle make it a very entertaining exhibition, the popularity of which is well deserved.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Ella Burns will this evening personate the "Lady Elizabeth" in Tom Taylor's drama of '*Twixt Axe and Crown*.

AT THE CHESNUT the performance this evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr. The drama of *The Two Friends*, the play of *Dreams of Delusion*, and the farce of *A Bull in a China Shop* will constitute the entertainment. Mr. Thorne is an actor of fine talents, who has achieved a reputation of which he may well be proud during the brief time he has been at the Chesnut. We hope he will receive the compliment of a crowded house this evening.

The benefit of Mr. Walter Lennox will come off to-morrow evening, and should attract a large audience. Mr. Lennox is a comedian of great ability, and he is a well-established favorite with Philadelphia playgoers.

AT THE ARCH the benefit of Mr. W. H. Wallis will take place this evening, and we hope that a proper recognition of his merits will be made, as he is an actor who uniformly labors hard to please the public. The comedietta of *Matrimony*, Mr. Craig's piece entitled *A Dress Rehearsal*, the farce of *The Wedding Breakfast*, and Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan* will be performed.

Messrs. Holmes and Trefts, the box bookkeeper and the ticket-taker, will have a joint benefit to-morrow evening, when an attractive bill will be presented.

The benefit of Mr. Adam Everly on Saturday evening next ought to attract a very large audience. The bill announced for the occasion is an excellent one, and Mr. Everly is well known to be a most refined and artistic actor, whom it will be a pleasure to see once more on the Arch Street stage.

AT MORTON HALL, West Philadelphia, an amateur concert will be given this evening under the direction of Signor Ettore Barili. Mr. H. G. Thunder, pianist, and Mr. Zimmerman, violinist, will assist. A very attractive programme will be presented.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Drunkard* will be represented this afternoon. This evening Mr. Lewis Baker will personate "Wilkins Micawber."

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING Dr. Corry's diorama of "Ireland in Shade and Sunshine" will be exhibited this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN, Miss Kate Fisher will personate "Mazeppa" this evening.

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT CONCERT HALL a grand Bazaar in aid of the sick and poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open.

Strikes, Their Antidote—Emancipation, Reconstruction, Amnesty.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

OFFICE No. 417 WALNUT STREET, }
April 26, 1871. }

What have you done? Your facile pen, your tremendous power (press) has raised a PRODIGIOUS excitement. You have had the temerity to tell the enemy (of all interests) with a bomb in their headquarters, to wit (operators and miners), who

For ways that are dark,
And tricks that are vain,
Eclipse even the heathen Chinee.

Well, I repeat, what have you done by eliminating the proclamation, carrying with it the promise of independence from all corrupt combinations, rings, and anarchical factions, and terror to the hearts of the craven revolutionists of the coal regions? They see the handwriting on the wall. The finger of destiny points unmistakably, in the near future, to their utter defeat and discomfiture, if they do not throw themselves into that irresistible "flood" which, if availed of, will lead to prosperity and universal success; if resisted, will overwhelm them with remediless ruin and annihilation. Don't think this bombast; vaunting, meaningless, and ephemeral demonstration.

Your announcement of the 18th of April, on page 4, column 3, that appliances and agencies were perfected to enable a manufacturer to drive his machinery, however ponderous; reduce his iron to incandescency, ay, to fluidity; and make pure iron from ore, in the puddling furnace, in TEN MINUTES, that required, under the old regime, ONE MORTAL HOUR, with coal. This I repeat, with the excess of vapor gas. While driving the immense machinery of the largest machine-shops in the United States, and, mark you, heretofore using two boilers of 240 horse-power capacity each! Dispensing now with one boiler (or can alternate them at discretion), and doing effectually the work indicated above perfectly, with a saving of 50 per cent. in fuel, and a gain of more than 100 per cent. in power.

I could tell you more, my dear Mr. Editor, and more astounding, but I know you are fond of brevity. I will therefore close this to resume another time with more facts and telling figures.

Still they come and are coming. Well, I won't tell you who are coming, being distinguished gentlemen, high in their attainments, and having the confidence of the nation. But we have had supervising and local steamboat and ship inspectors, manufacturers without numbers, lime-burners, brick-burners, steamboat and ship-owners, canal barge owners, who wish no longer to drag trade along "its slow length" with horses or mules, doing in three days what can be accomplished in one day.

Time nor your space will permit enumerating all that have been to witness the wonderful phenomena at the corner of Reed and Front streets, Philadelphia, Barrows & Savery's manufactory, and as I am a stickler for veracity I will not tax your credulity, but will tell you what is not secret. The distinguished soldier, now President of the United States, and members of his Cabinet, in their solicitude to promote the practical workings of science and genius tending to progress, gave it a close examination. Deputations from the United States Navy, under orders, have instituted the secret inquisitions and tests, ex-Governor Sprague and his engineer this week the sequence. Its safety, efficiency, its tractibility and perfect control (more so than steam in boiler or gas in your dwelling), is beyond peradventure, and is no longer an experiment. It is a decided, glorious success.

If any of your numberless patrons wish further information it will be given with great pleasure at Office No. 417 Walnut street, Room No. 5, second story. Office hours (for this specialty) from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. daily. And if any one (not a patron) who borrows this paper, or casually reads it, wishes to know what will be the issue of this enterprise let him down with the dust ($9), take the live EVENING TELEGRAPH, and make themselves happy, and confer happiness on all to whom they may read the glad tidings furnished by the Keystone Liquid Vapor Fuel Company of Pennsylvania. Their humble agent, etc.,

L. S. CROPPER.

CITY NOTICES.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC.—Remember that this is positively the last week in Philadelphia of the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, No. 1022 Chesnut street.

Remember that after Saturday next, April 29, the opportunity for obtaining beautiful sets of original and genuine Milton Gold Jewelry for one dollar will cease.

Remember that the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, of No. 1022 Chesnut street, have no connection with any other establishment in Philadelphia.

Remember that we shall every day this week open new invoices of our popular goods.

Remember that we have on view and for sale the richest and most magnificent assortment of jewelry ever displayed in the United States.

Remember that any article in this wonderful collection can be purchased for one dollar.

Remember that the richest and most refined people in the world wear the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry, sold in this city only at No. 1022 Chesnut street, in preference to all other jewelry manufactured.

Remember that we positively close in Philadelphia on Saturday next. Salesroom open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

REFRIGERATORS—A superior assortment, wholesale and retail.
No. 220 DOCK STREET,
below Walnut.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE the best made in America.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—YORKE.—At John's Church, Salem, N. J., on Thursday, April 20, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Garrison, Mr. WILLIAM F. ALLEN, of Bordentown, to CAROLINE P., daughter of Hon. T. Jones Yorke.

LENGERT—HUGHES.—On the 18th instant, at the Tremont House, Cape May city, by the Rev. Moses Williamson, assisted by Rev. E. P. Shields, Mr. M. A. LENGERT, of Philadelphia, to Miss HATTIE E., only daughter of Humphrey Hughes, Esq.

PIERCE—PYLE.—On the 25th instant, at Broad Street M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 1402 Christian street, by Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. ELIAS PIERCE and Miss. MARY PYLE, of Wilmington, Del.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On the 23d instant, HENRY MARTYN BARTLETT, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Philo Lodge, No. 444, A. Y. M., Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., Hand in Hand Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M., United Degree Council, No. 2, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1519 S Tenth street, on Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 2 o'clock. Services at Calvary Baptist Church. Interment at Union Cemetery.

BURROUGHS.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1023 Clinton street, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. ***

BISHOP.—On the 24th instant, STILLWELL S. BISHOP, in the 54th year of his age.

His male friends and relatives, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., and the fraternity at large, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1119 Spruce street, on Friday morning, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

FLOYD.—On the 25th instant, ELIZA B., wife of Samuel Floyd.

The male friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1702 Wallace street, on Friday, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. **

KNECHT.—On the morning of the 23d instant, after a severe and protracted illness, CHARLES KNECHT, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Pine street, on Thursday, 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—On the morning of the 23d instant, BENJAMIN MARSHALL, in his 62d year.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1116 Spruce street, on Fifth-day morning, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ***

MCCALLA.—On Tuesday morning, the 25th instant, CHARLES MCCALLA, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of General S. M. Zulich, No. 1219 Franklin street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

ROBINSON.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN ROBINSON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Fillett, No. 805 Tasker street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Philanthropic Ground.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers.
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

NATATORIUM
AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
Reopening of the SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Swimming is the most important of all bodily accomplishments.
Swimming is the most complete gymnastic.
Swimming, the most healthful and useful of all manly sports.
Swimming is the essence of corporeal discipline.
The practice of swimming is the most radical cure of round-shouldierness for our crooked youth.
Cleanliness and exercise mean comfort and health; comfort and health mean strength, bodily comfort; health and strength mean happiness.
The summer season of our Institution will open on Monday, May 1.
The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season, with extra inducements to parties getting up Clubs. All Club applications must be made on or before May 1. In order to give the public an opportunity to inspect our institution and judge it on its own merits, and also to allow former patrons to see the many improvements since last season, the institution will be open for public inspection on Friday, April 28, from 9 A. M., till 10 P. M., and on Saturday from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. For minor particulars send or address for a circular.
4 25 4t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
This Company have placed on sale at the new Union Ticket Office, S. E. corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, under the Continental Hotel, a full line of THROUGH TICKETS to all principal points in Central and Western Pennsylvania Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, the West and Northwest, and offer a choice of routes which, for beauty and variety of scenery, are unsurpassed.
Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HOTELS OR RESIDENCES by the Union Transfer Company.
For particulars, Guides, Circulars, etc., apply at the ticket office, S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Ask for tickets via Philadelphia and Reading R.R.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen'l Superintendent. 4 25 6t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
4 25 5t CHAS. S. TEAL, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE, UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.
Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS will repeat his Lecture, "Will You Take a Drink?" at BETHANY CHAPEL, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets free. To be had at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street.
The public are invited. 1t

BANK OF AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of America will be held on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at which time an election will be held for a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
CHARLES H. PRICE,
4 24 6t Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1871.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, THOMAS POTTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank.
G. ALBERT LEWIS,
4 25 6t* Cashier.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26th, in the West Arch Street Church, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Ferrick Johnson, D. D., will preside, and Rev. Dr. Willits, Rev. S. W. Dana, and others, will address the meeting. No collection will be taken. 4 25 2t

LETTER PRESS COPIES ARE NOW taken from printing executed at HELWENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm1] No. 618 SWANSON St. above Queen.

DRY GOODS.

The Greatest Novelty
Imported this Season.
We have just received per steamer China,
TWO CASES
Square Mesh Barege
IN
The New Dark Colors.
ALSO, CHOICE VARIETY IN
NEW LIGHT COLORS.
This is the only importation that has been made of these BEAUTIFUL GOODS, and will be exhibited for sale on
WEDNESDAY, April 26.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 and 1414 CHESNUT St.,
4 26 wfs3t PHILADELPHIA.

STRIPE SILKS
IN ALL
Colors and Prices.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND S reet.
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LXXI. FASHIONS FOR SPRING OF 71.
EYRE AND LANDELL,
IV and ARCH Streets,
$10 ANTWERP SILKS. $10
Introduce these SPLENDID BLACK SILKS to their esteemed customers.
10 pieces more Stripe Summer Silks,
10 pieces more Plaid Summer Silks, $1.
10 cases Pinhead Stripe and Plaid Silks.
POPULAR BLACK LACE.
Llama Lace Jackets; Llama Sace Sacks; Llama Lace Points; Llama Lace Sashes; Llama Lace Paniers; Marie Antoinettes; Sailor Boy Lace Jackets; Flowing and Coat Sleeves. fi 27 mwa3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received a new lot of—
Ribbons in all colors id gros grain. Oil-boiled a Taffeta Ribbons.
Black Gros Grain Ribbons, White Gros Grain Ribbons.
Black Boiled Ribbons, Black Taffeta Ribbons.
White Ribbons in Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 22, 30.
Kid Gloves. Kid Gloves.
Jouvin Kid Gloves in colored and black.
Choice shades Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, a good article.
Silk Gloves, Lisle Gloves and Berlin Thread Gloves, cheap.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncing and Inserting.
Pique Trimmings. Rustings, Tuckings, etc. etc.
White Goods, consisting of Satin-Plaids, Nainsooks, Plaid Organdies, Piques.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Black Silks at $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, $2, up to $3.
Black Alpacas, Mixed Poplins.
Plaid Poplins, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 1w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer,
Nos. 2 and 4 North FOURTH Street.
4 21 fmwlm PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

4th of July, 1876.
From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.
We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.
LOW PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware.
Wedding Presents,
Hotels Furnished,
Families Supplied,
WITH EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED IN THEIR LINE OF GOODS. [3 22 wfm2mrp

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
TRY A PAIR,
And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. [4 14 fmwlm
Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—The writings of a man who has both the artistic and the critical faculties highly developed cannot fail to be of the highest interest, not only to artists, but to all who have any love for art. A cordial welcome will, therefore, undoubtedly be extended to the new and revised edition of "Thoughts about Art," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, which has just been issued by Roberts Brothers. This work was originally published in connection with the author's "Painter's Camp in the Highlands," one of the most delightful books of its kind ever written, but as the "Thoughts about Art" have a distinct and positive value of their own, a genuine service has been done the art public by their careful revision and separate publication. Mr. Hamerton has very decided opinions, the value of which depends upon the important fact that they are based upon close and scientific study, but his catholic sympathies prevent him from being dogmatic, and his suggestions about practical art-work are such as cannot fail to command the respectful attention of artists, even if they refuse to avail themselves of them. He advocates a system of study which is at once analytic and synthetic, and which, if conscientiously followed, must give the eye and the hand of the artist the highest possible training. The chapters on "Painting from Nature," "Painting from Memoranda," "The Relation between Photography and Painting," "Analysis and Synthesis in Painting," and the "Reaction from Pre-Raphaelitism" we especially commend to the attention of art-workers, for the close and accurate system of study advocated by Mr. Hamerton is very far removed from the general practices of our American painters, who especially need to have its importance impressed upon them. Several of the other chapters deal with the philosophical aspects of art, and in these Mr. Hamerton proves that his habits of close observation have not in any way interfered with his ability to accurately survey the whole field of art, and they are as interesting in style as they are instructive in substance. The chapters on "Picture Buying" and "The Housing of National Art Treasures" will prove particularly edifying to would-be connoisseurs and art patrons, and the latter especially we commend to the thoughtful consideration of those who are interested in the establishment of an art institution in this city.

It is full of the most valuable practical suggestions, which we refrain from quoting, however, as an art critic has expressed an intention to make use of them as texts for various discourses on the proposed art museum in the Park and the proposed new Academy of Fine Arts. While this work is of especial interest to professional artists, it should nevertheless receive the attention of non-professional readers who wish to be informed upon arts subjects, the avoidance as far as possible of technicalities rendering it particularly suitable for a popular art hand-book. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"A Visit to My Discontented Cousin," which has been issued by Roberts Brothers as the eighth number of their "Handy Volume" series, is a series of dissertations and light gossip about nearly every subject under the sun, with a number of brief but well-told stories interspersed, and the whole bound together by the thread of a story which gives it a certain completeness. It is a genial and pleasant book, not very profound, but likely to afford good entertainment for an hour or two to a cultivated reader whose literary appetite does not demand strong food. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Daisy Chain," two volumes, published by D. Appleton & Co., is the third of the uniform series of the novels of Miss Yonge, now being issued. It is an attractive domestic story that has enjoyed much popularity for several years, and that will repay more than one perusal. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—"Musings over 'the Christian Year' and 'Lyra Innocentium,'" by Charlotte Mary Yonge, published by D. Appleton & Co., are a series of meditative essays inspired by the poems which the High Church proclivities of Keble have not prevented from being appprecated by persons of all shades of religious belief. These Musings will be enjoyed by the admirers of Keble, and many of them are especially interesting on account of giving the circumstances under which particular poems were composed, as well as reflections upon the poems themselves. The Musings are prefaced by "Gleanings from Thirty Years' Intercourse with the late Rev. John Keble," "Recollections of Hunley Parsonage," by Frances M. Wilbraham, and other reminiscences of the author of "The Christian Year." For sale by Porter & Coates.

—"Poems," by Llewellyn G. Thomas, published by G. W. Carleton & Co., prove the writer to be a reader of poetry rather than a poet. None of the verses in the volume have any particular value, but some of them are barefaced imitations that are barely not plagiarisms because of their worthlessness. Forgetful that there are readers of poetry who cannot forget Shelley's "Invocation to Night," Mr. Thomas perpetrates an "Invocation to Night" which is an echo, but a very far-off one, of Shelley, as will be seen by the opening stanza:—

"Come unto the lone earth, Night!
Haste over the Eastern wave!
Hitherward wing thy wished flight,
For fairer far than the gaudy light
Of the garish Day art thou, in my sight.
Spread thy pall o'er the grave
Of the dead Sun, and with thy bright
Star-inwrought mantle, clothe earth, Night!"

Poe wrote a fantastic jingle entitled "Annabel Lee," and Mr. Thomas could not avoid perpetrating the following:—

"Annabel! Annabel!
Him whom I loved so well!
O! can I bear to tell
How you from Heaven fell
Lured down by me!
Annabel! Annabel!
Annabel Lee"—

and some half dozen stanzas more, which it was no particular harm for Mr. Thomas to write, but which it was particularly impudent for him to publish. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—A new cheap edition of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist," by Henry Cockton, has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. This is a very extravagant but very funny story that has been laughed over by thousands of readers.

—*Good Words for the Young*, for April, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., contains a variety of entertaining stories, sketches, and poems for young readers, and is finely illustrated by eminent artists.

—The April number of *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* is filled with valuable practical and scientific papers.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. announce that they have completed an arrangement which has been for some time in contemplation, for the prosecution of a subscription book trade as a new department of their business. A valuable religious work is in preparation for this trade, but while it is being completed a commencement will be made with two popular books, Parton's "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin" and Carleton's "New Way Round the World." Ladies and gentlemen are invited to act as general or local agents. They will receive liberal compensation in commissions or salaries and part commissions after trial. The management of the subscription branch of the business will be in the hands of H. A. Brown & Co., No. 144 Tremont street, Boston.

THE SCOTT CENTENNIAL.

Sir Walter Scott was born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771, and the centennial anniversary of his birth, therefore, is near at hand. It is proposed to celebrate it throughout the civilized world, as the centennial birth-days of Burns and of Schiller were celebrated, more or less extensively, twelve years ago. The occasion is certainly one fit to be commemorated. Scott was not only one of the greatest, but one of the purest of authors. There is no stain or blot upon his name or fame. His poems and his novels are sources of unmixed delight to millions, and contain nothing to soil or to harm the most innocent or most sensitive mind. As a poet, though he is just now underrated, or rather neglected, we are confident that the final verdict of criticism will place him among the great masters of song—with Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton. The fashion of the day runs after the subtler and seemingly more *poetical* poets—after those who affect to be profound and philosophical—and leaves the manly, vigorous, and picturesque verse of Scott, with its fiery narrative, its dramatic force, its graphic descriptions, and its multitudinous touches of natural beauty, to the hearty enjoyment of school boys. But the time assuredly will come when the great merits of the mighty minstrel will be recognized and enjoyed by those who can fully appreciate them, and who have the sense to see that poetry can be of the highest order, even though it be not dull nor difficult to understand, and even though it present itself to us in the form of a charming story related with a rapid fluency and a careless grace which seem so easy and so natural that we are almost inclined to despise what apparently cost so little labor, though the really critical eye can see everywhere abundant evidences of the exertion of the highest genius and most consummate literary skill. The neglect into which the poems of Scott have fallen has been shared, to some extent, by his novels, which, it is said, are pronounced rather "slow" by the young ladies who have guanoed their minds with the rottenness of "Ouida" and the other "fast" novelists of the day. They are deficient, doubtless, in some of the elements of interest of the sensational school, which ransacks earth and heaven for its materials, and they are also lacking in that minute and morbid analysis of character which distinguishes the psychological novels now so popular; but in the greater and broader qualities of romance, in the portraiture of types of character, in depicting gentlemen and ladies, soldiers and statesmen, villains, vagabonds, and humorists, in scenes of dramatic power and historic interest, Scott is yet without a rival, notwithstanding the vast amount of talent expended among all civilized nations, during the last half-century, in the vain effort to imitate his novels.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.

The Third Art Reception of the Union League will occur during the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 26, 27, 28, and 29, from 7 to 11 o'clock. Members can enter upon their tickets of membership. An equal number of tickets for guests are appropriated by color and date to each evening of the Reception. Every member is entitled to TWO "Ladies' Tickets," and ONE ticket "admitting the bearer and two ladies." These will admit upon one evening only, to be selected (comprehensively or distinctively) by the applicant. They can be exchanged in advance of their date only, and will be delivered at the office of the League, on personal or written application, on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
Chairman of Art Reception Committee.
A. G. HEATON, Secretary. 4 21 8t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

Aspecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at he office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER,
4 11 17t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER,
4 10 3w Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure a Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

8 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,

Crop 1869. For sale by

DAVID L. KETLER,

Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,

4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,

Imported and for sale by

DALLETT & SON,
4 4 1m No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Bicking and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Bicking street, from Washington street to Fountain street; Thirty-third street, from Union street to Lancaster avenue; Twenty-fifth street, from Brown street to Girard avenue; and Twenty-fifth street, from Coates street to Hare street; and Union street, from Haverford street to Aspen street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the said streets will be required for public use.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the State Legislature.

Whereas, The State Legislature have under consideration an act entitled "An act for the sale of the present Lazaretto, and for the erection of a new one," being House bill No. 1429; and

Whereas, The said act proposes to compel the city of Philadelphia to dispose of the present Lazaretto station, and to purchase Tinicum Island, located in the Delaware river, below Philadelphia, thus entailing great cost on the city, without any actual necessity existing for this proposed act; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the State Legislature be and they are hereby earnestly requested not to pass the said act.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be directed to forward to the Senate and House of Representatives a copy of the above preamble and resolution.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Rockland and Pepper streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Rockland street, from Lancaster avenue to Thirty-third street, at a cost not exceeding five hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-five cents; Pepper street, from Martha street to Cedar street, at a cost not exceeding eight hundred and eighty dollars, the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Tacony and Venango Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Venango street, from Kensington avenue to Frankford avenue, at a cost not exceeding one thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents; Tacony street, from Church street to Paul street, at a cost not exceeding six hundred and fourteen dollars. Said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Directing the Wharf Line upon the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers from the Point House Wharf around League Island to be Established.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to fix a line beyond which no wharf or pier shall be constructed into the tide-way of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill from the Point House around League Island to the end of Government avenue, and report the same to these Councils.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be and is hereby directed to have plans No. 251 of the Department of Surveys duplicated for the use of the District Surveyors, the cost thereof chargeable to item 24 of appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1871.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Curb and Pave Footways on Main and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on Main street, from Green lane to Washington street, and Washington street, from Main street to Cinnaminson lane, to curb and pave their footways.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Emma and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify owners of property over and through which Emma street from Abigail street to Otis street, Thirty-ninth street from Bridge street to Lancaster avenue, and Weccacoe avenue from Mifflin street to the Pennsylvania Railroad, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from said notice that said streets will be taken for public use.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Directing an Adjustment of the Lines of Seventeenth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to so revise the lines of Seventeenth street, from Susquehanna avenue to York street, so that its width shall correspond with the width (fifty feet) of said street southward of Susquehanna avenue, and be an extension of the lines thereof as now established; provided the city shall be at no expense for said survey.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Directing the Construction of a Culvert Across Elmwood Avenue, Twenty seventh Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to construct a culvert across Elmwood avenue, in the Twenty-seventh ward, for the purpose of carrying the waters of Botanic creek under said avenue. And that it shall be constructed of such size and form as may be directed in specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Curb and Pave Footways on Markle street, Twenty-first ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on Markle street, from Cresson street to Manayunk avenue, to curb and pave their footwalks.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Dec. Term, 1869. No. 3. In Divorce.
MARGARET S. GRIEFENSTEIN vs. EDMUND GRIEFENSTEIN.

To Edmund Griefenstein, Respondent:—

Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case, Returnable on SATURDAY, May 6, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN C. BULLITT,
No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
4 26 2t Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—

Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

SEPT. T., 1870, No. 14.—IN DIVORCE—SALLIE A. LOWE vs. EDWARD S. LOWE.
To EDWARD S. LOWE, Respondent.

Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, April 29, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. PHILIP H. LAW,
No. 615 WALNUT Street,
4 17 mw 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4'65 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 1§

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,

BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 93 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 93 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE—LOTS, WEST SIDE OF BROAD Street, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street, with advances to build.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 21 6t Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

CHESNUT STREET STORE

TO RENT,

No. 322,

APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 4 22 tf

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

SCHOOL LANE COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—Mansion House, furnished, will be let for the summer months; 16 rooms, besides 2 bath-rooms; ice house, grapery, green house, stables, kitchen garden, and 9 acres of land. All in complete order. 10 minutes of two railway stations.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 N. FIFTH Street,
4 24 9t* Philadelphia.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.

Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397·89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	$81,048
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	63,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $472,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
A. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN F. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, May 9, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, May ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 29, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, April 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, May 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hickley, will sail on Thursday, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 53 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 128 South DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 6, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:20 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6:30 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 5:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 9:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS, On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	2:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	2:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 26 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water.

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,

BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3¼ doz.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT.

Extension of the Enterprise Insurance Company's Building.

The Enterprise Fire Insurance Company has removed to the second floor of the large building No. 421 Walnut street, owned by the Board of Brokers, where it will transact business until the alterations and extension of its former quarters at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, which it has occupied since 1859, are completed. When finished the new edifice will be of remarkable beauty of appearance, and a conspicuous adornment to that business centre. The Walnut street front will be thirty-eight feet in length; that on Fourth street twenty-six feet. The material of which these facades will be composed is the gray Pictou stone, a stone closely resembling sandstone, but more durable. The building will be capped by a Mansard roof, tastefully ornamented, and from the corner, to relieve the monotony, will rise a slight tower. The first floor will be divided into a corner office 32 by 30 feet, with the entrance on Walnut street. This room will be furnished with polished walnut counters, desks, etc., frescoed walls, and elaborate gas fixtures. In the rear of this room will be a number of other rooms for the especial use of the various offices of the corporation. The entrance to the second story will be on the west side of the building, opening into Walnut street, and will be divided into rooms of convenient sizes to accommodate the officers of the Enterprise Company, which is to occupy the entire building. Adjoining this edifice on Fourth street is a brick building now in process of entire alteration, and when completed will have lost all semblance to its former self. The entrance will be by folding doors. The offices on the first floor will be used by the agency of the Widows' and Orphans' Beneficial Life Insurance Company, and the second floor by the agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. This building will be ready for use on the 1st of June; the corner edifice will not be finished before the 1st of November.

The entire cost of these improvements will fall not short of $30,000, which is sustained by the Enterprise Company, the owner of the property.

The Union Transfer Company.

The new office of the Union Transfer Company, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, is now open. It presents an extremely attractive appearance, being fitted up with every accommodation necessary to expedite the transaction of the very large and rapidly increasing business of the company. On the east side is a large department furnished with immense racks containing railroad tickets for all parts of the country which connect with the Camden and Amboy, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Companies, which may, of course, be said to embrace every section. On the opposite side is another department for the checking of baggage, and there are checks for over eight hundred cities and towns, reaching from New Orleans to Portland, and across the continent. In one corner is a handsome telegraph office, which has also a local wire to numerous city stations. Thus a person can go to a station near his home, and send word for men to be sent for his baggage, which is there checked to its destination at the regular railroad rates.

This concern employs in the transaction of its local business 101 men, 75 horses, 13 *coupes*, and 31 one-horse and 8 two-horse wagons. It is daily rising in popularity, which it has by fidelity to its patrons richly merited.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, April 22, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley Branch	15,771·11	21,221·04	d5,449·13
For shipment by Canal	8,294·04	2,883·14	5,411·10
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	12,888·00	1,816·17	11,071·03
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	1,124·02	286·11	837·11
Consumed on Laterals	1,966·13	2,003·19	d37·06
Lehigh and Wyoming Coal	21·08	2,924·17	d2,883·09
Total Anth. paying freight	39,775·18	30,936·02	8,839·16
Bituminous	15,778·05	10,110·07	5,667·18
Total all kinds paying freight	55,554·03	41,046·09	14,507·14
Coal for Company's use	4,350·06	2,357·17	1,992·09
Total tonnage for week	59,904·09	43,404·06	16,500·03
Previously this year	1013523·17	1156285 16	d142,762·19
Total to date	1073430·06	1199689 02	d126,259·16
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven	5,237·10	835·10	4,402·03
From Port Clinton	4,106·00		4,106·00
Total tonnage for week	9,343·10	835·10	8,511·00
Previously this year	51,302·03	53,515 13	d2,211 11
Total to date	60,648·13	54,349 03	6,299 03

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING.—Workmen are now engaged in digging the trenches for the cellars and the foundation stones of the new University building on the Almshouse grounds. The contract for filling in and grading the lot has been given to Messrs. Massey & Co. The streets that border on the property—Spruce, Locust, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets—are being opened, and will be graded and paved as soon as possible. It is expected that the entire building, which is to be of serpentine stone from the Chester quarries, with dressings of Ohio buff free-stone, will be completed in time for the opening of the fall term of 1872, in the month of September.

PUNISHED.—Edward See was yesterday arrested by the agent of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on complaint of Mr. Moro Phillips, on the charge of neglecting the care of his horses, having left them on Saturday night last until Monday morning without food or water. See was employed by Mr. Phillips as his coachman. Alderman Jones imposed a fine of ten dollars and costs.

OUR PARK.—Mr. Robert H. Gratz, of this city, now travelling in Europe, has purchased for Fairmount Park a copy in marble of the classic fountain in the Villa Borghese. This copy was executed in Rome. In addition, with some generous associates, he has secured for the ornamentation of our beautiful Park two colossal equestrian groups in bronze, which recently formed part of the decorations of the Grand Academy in Vienna.

LARCENY OF SHOES.—Robert Wesner, while taking a drink at the bar of the tavern Thirteenth and Coates streets, last evening, laid down a pair of gaiters during the refreshing process. A negro standing by grabbed the shoes and bolted for the door. The colored man was arrested and held in $600 bail by Alderman Massey. His name is Wilson Miller.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—A lad of fourteen years, giving the name of John Geibel, was arrested at 5 o'clock this morning, at Twelfth and Callowhill streets, in the act of stealing newspapers from the doors of several houses in that locality. The boy has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Massey.

THE NEW FAIRMOUNT BRIDGE.—The contract for the iron work of the new bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount has been awarded John W. Murphy. The bid of Mr. J. F. Kennedy for masonry, graduation, etc., has been approved. It is intended to commence work on the new bridge at once.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown man, apparently thirty years of age was found this morning on the farm of William Listers, on the line of Forty-ninth and Pine streets. The deceased was dressed in such clothing that it is inferred he was an employe in a factory.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Isabella McBride, a servant in the dwelling No. 1216 Chesnut street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of the larceny of clothing from her employers. She is under bail for her appearance at court.

LIQUOR OR NO LIQUOR.—Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, the life-long advocate of total abstinence, will speak on this subject at Horticultural Hall, on Friday evening, the 28th instant.

CARPET THIEF.—A thief yesterday afternoon entered the yard of the residence of Mrs. Steel, No. 1813 North Twelfth street, and stole from the porch a roll of ingrain carpet valued at $30.

MORAVIAN CONFERENCE.

The Pennsylvania Branch in Session at the Second Church, at Franklin and Thompson Streets—Interesting Proceedings.

The first conference of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Moravian Church was held in the Second Moravian Church, southeast corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, yesterday morning, at 10 A. M.

This Conference represents over 3500 communicants. The object of its meeting is for free conference and fraternal intercourse for the purpose of advancing the work of the Church in the district.

The conference organized at 10 o'clock by the selection of Rev. H. S. Hoffman, pastor of the Second Church as temporary chairman.

After prayer by Bishop Edmund De Schweinitz, an election for officers was held, with the following result:—Chairman, Bishop David Bigler, of Lancaster; Secretary, Philip A. Cregar, of Philadelphia.

On taking the chair, Bishop Bigler returned his thanks to the conference for this mark of affection and esteem, and asked the prayers of the members to assist him in the performance of the duties of his position.

On motion the courtesies of the synod were extended the representatives of the press. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of the Central Presbyterian Church, being present, he was invited to act as an advisory member of the conference.

On motion, the chairman appointed Rev. W. H. Rice, of York, and Revs. H. A. Brickenstein and L. F. Kampman, of Bethlehem, a Committee on Credentials, and Bishop De Schweinitz, Revs. Sylvester Wolle, of Bethlehem, and H. S. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, a Committee on Order of Business.

During the absence of the committee the conference joined in the singing of the 728th Hymn.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following lay delegates present:—Bethlehem—J. C. Weber, Jedediah Weiss, Thomas Jones, A. Giering, M. C. Jones. Nazareth—Richard Beitel, Rev. E. H. Reichel York—H. Latimer, Reuben Beck. South Bethlehem—Theophilus Harlacher. Graceham—Bernard Colliflower. Egg Harbor, N. J.—Henry Theiss. Litiz—N. S. Wolle, J. Beck. Riverside, N. J.—J. Ruppel. Philadelphia—First Church, P. A. Cregar and Lewis H. Essler; Second, W. E. Ivins and C. H. Kruder. Palmyra—G. Hintermeir. Lebanon—John Graeff. Lancaster—Emanuel Weldler, Alfred Harney.

Ministers present—Bishops B Bigler and E De Schweinitz; Revs. R. De Schweinitz, L. F. Kaufman, H. T. Bachman, C. B. Shultz, H. B. Brickenstein, C. L. Kirke, H. J. Van Vleck, J. Bickensdorfer, J. H. Kummer, H. S. Hoffman, J. Nice, W. H. Rice, P. H. Gapp, P. Rommell, S. Wolle.

The committee on order of business reported the following subjects for the consideration of the conference:—

1. The State of Religion in the District.
2. The Work of the Church in the District, viz.:—Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Bohemian Missions; Education, Theological Seminary in particular; Sunday Schools; Publications.
3. The Enactments of the Synod and how they are carried out in the District.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The first head being announced for discussion, Bishop De Schweinitz addressed the conference. He spoke of the condition of the church in Bethlehem. There was much in the state of religion in that church that was encouraging, and much that was otherwise. There were three classes in the church—the older members, who were still under the influence of the former seclusive system, among whom there were many who gave evidence of vital piety; the younger members, fervent and full of vigor; and the nominal members. The speaker deplored the lack of true religion among the latter class, who number largely.

The elders of the Church have used every endeavor to bring them under religious influence, and to promote accessions to their numbers, but certain worldly advantages to be gained by joining the Moravian Church in Bethlehem caused many to become members whom it was impossible to prevent unless man could read the heart of his fellow. Bishop De Schweinitz alluded to the prevalent idea that it was necessary for the young to come forward at a certain age for confirmation. This was a great error which he and Bishop Bigler had earnestly combatted. But still these young people would appear for that purpose, and if they were refused they would be apt to be at once, and perhaps always, without the benefit of religious influences. The work of the church was spoken favorably of. The different societies were in a flourishing condition.

The state of religion in the South Bethlehem Church was reported by the Rev. H. L. Van Fleck; Litiz, by Professor Beck, of the Boys' Seminary, at Litiz, and Mr. Nathaniel Wolle, and Nazareth by Rev. E. H. Ruchel and Richard Beitel.

While the Sunday-schools connected with these churches were last reported in a flourishing condition, the prevailing tone of the speakers regarding the state of religion in the churches themselves was rather despondent. The hour for the meetings of the conference was fixed at 9 A. M. and 12 M. and 2½ to 5 P. M.

On motion of Bishop De Schweinitz, a committee was appointed consisting of the pastors of the First and Second Churches and the Harrowgate mission to make arrangements for a public meeting to-morrow evening.

It was resolved that the conference meet to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Third Moravian Church at Harrowgate. Adjourned.

The union communion will be held this evening in the First Church, corner of Franklin and Wood streets.

THE LATE CHARLES KNECHT, ESQ.—The Board of Managers of the Chamber of Commerce was convened at 12 o'clock this morning, by the President, Howard Hinchman, Esq., who referred feelingly to the loss of Charles Knecht, whereupon John H. Michener, Esq., briefly referred to the business qualities and many virtues of the deceased, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise and overruling Providence, an efficient and valuable colleague has been removed from our midst, and

Whereas, This board deeply deplore the loss by death of one who, by his many noble qualities and manly bearing, has rendered himself a worthy and consistent member thereof, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Charles Knecht the Board of Managers of the Chamber of Commerce have lost a prompt and energetic member, and the organization a tried and faithful friend.

Resolved, That whilst we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their affliction, and keenly appreciate their sorrow in the bereavement of one who has ever proven himself a kind and indulgent husband and father, we nevertheless commend them for consolation and support, in this their hour of trial, to Him whose blessings alone can comfort them, and "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed, and that a committee of three members of the board, consisting of Howard Hinchman, President, Nathan Brooke, and J. H. Michener, be appointed to convey them to the family of the deceased.

FIRE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—About 9 o'clock last evening the contents of the second story of the three-story brick dwelling at Forty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue were pretty much destroyed by fire, caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, which the wife of the occupant was carrying in her hands. Fortunately she was not injured. A number of neighbors collected together and had made considerable progress in extinguishing the flames when the Monroe Engine arrived on the scene and finished up the job. The children were in the third story, and a ladder had to be thrown up to the window to secure their removal. The loss will amount to about $500.

CANDIDATES FOR INQUESTS.—Officer Lex, of the Delaware Harbor Police, found a man suffering under an attack of delirium tremens on Pine street wharf last night. His name and residence the man was unable to give. He was taken to the Third District Station House, fighting all the way.

A German, much intoxicated, was taken to his home, at Dillwyn and Callowhill streets, last evening by Lieutenant Smith, of the Delaware Harbor police. He was found on a wharf above Race street, in imminent danger of falling overboard.

BEWARE OF HIM.—An individual at present unknown has collected several sums of money under the name of George A. Conly, on account of tickets for a concert announced to be given for Mr. Conly's benefit, at Concert Hall, on Friday evening, May 5. We are requested by Mr. Conly to state that he has no agent, that no one is authorized to collect money for him, and that the person in question is a swindler, of whom it is well for the public to beware.

THANKSGIVING.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F. decreed that to-day should be set apart and observed by the members of that order throughout the length and breadth of the land as a day of general thanksgiving, and in grateful acknowledgment of the goodness of God in the preservation and prosperity of the order.

SOUDER.

The Camden Election Rioter and Negro Hater Sentenced.

In the United States District Court, now being held in Trenton, District Attorney Keasbey moved that judgment be pronounced on Francis Souder, convicted of interfering with the right of certain persons to vote, in the township of Newton, in the county of Camden, at the fall election of 1870.

Mr. Browning proceeded to present a number of reasons for delay, showing that it was not always at the request of the defendant, but in some cases owing to the delays in Court, and circumstances intervening to disconcert the arrangements of counsel. But there was a manifest propriety in postponing the sentence until the other cases were tried. He then called up Souder and read to him an affidavit, which he desired him to sign, alleging that during the trial of Souder, a colored man named Phelps who had procured twelve copies of the daily *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in Trenton, of the date of the 3d of February, which contained a garbled and erroneous synopsis of Judge Nixon's charge to the jury, and when he took the dinner prepared for the jury by the direction of the Court, he distributed these papers to each of the jurors. This synopsis was calculated to influence the minds of the jurors erroneously, and was highly prejudicial to the case of the defendant, and against law and justice.

Mr. Browning argued, that for the reasons alleged in the affidavit, the verdict ought to be set aside and a new trial granted.

Mr. Keasbey opposed the motion.

The affidavit was not sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to set aside the verdict or cause any further postponement.

Francis Souder was then directed to stand up.

The Court in a very mild manner alluded to the offense, and spoke of it as one which it was the duty of the Court to punish.

Allusion was made to the fact that as a Justice of the Peace, sworn to protect and enforce the law, he was, on the occasion referred to, a principal violator, and an inciter of violence and disorder in others. This was the first offense in the State under this new and important law of Congress, and it was proper that the offense should be punished. The Court, however, was not disposed to bear him down by a heavy sentence. Allusion was made to the intercession of friends to pay the fine.

The sentence of the court was that the defendant, Francis Souder, pay a fine of $500, the cost of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the State Prison six months.

The defendant was then taken charge of by the United States Marshal, and taken down to the State Prison as soon as the clerk made out the commitment.

CHARITY.

The Family of L. Bean—Subscriptions in Aid Thereof—The Family well Fixed.

Fire Marshal Blackburn, in addition to the sums already acknowledged, reports the following additional subscriptions for the relief of the family of L. Bean:—

Alice	$1·00	M. E. McD., of No.	
Anonymous	3·00	39 N. Water st	$10·00
E. H., Jr	10·02	S	1·00
S. B	1·00	Cash	2·00
S. W. A	5·00	Cash	2·00
Medicus	1·50	J. K	1·00
Wm. W., cash	5·00	An Old Philadelphi-	
Cash	25	an at East Sagi-	
Cash	2·00	naw, Mich	1·00

These amounts, together with those collected, will swell the total receipts of the Fire Marshal to $248 67. This gentleman has received a letter from Mr. Bean, in which the latter expresses the warmest thanks for the many kindnesses received. He informs the Marshal that he is now comfortably fixed in a house in Media, and has received work in a shoe establishment. The necessity of further subscriptions therefore ceases.

The editor of this paper also received $5 this morning from "S. W."

AN IMPOSTOR.—Our citizens should be on the alert against an impostor, well dressed, medium in size, wearing a small moustache, and having a light complexion and sandy hair. His method is to call at a house, and represent himself as a private officer in the Second National Bank, located, as he gives it, at 804 Walnut street, and as having been ordered by the cashier to visit that house and inform the head of the family that the son of a neighbor had forged his name to a promissory note, which was now about maturing; that the neighbor was in great distress, and his son had confessed his crime. Upon their lacerated feelings the impostor dwelt at length, and when he had worked up the pity of the hearer to the proper point, asked him to advance about $8 to pay the intesest on the note and the expense of the protest, and thus the crime might be kept from the public and the matter amicably settled. In some cases he succeeds in getting the money. The imposition was certainly ingenious.

COMMEMORATION OF GERMAN VICTORIES.—On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May, the German people of our city will celebrate the establishment of peace between France and the Fatherland. There will be an imposing parade and great concert. One hundred societies will participate. On Sunday there will be appropriate religious services; on Monday a grand parade; and on Tuesday a picnic at the Philadelphia Rifle Club Park. The Chief Marshal of the parade will be General John F. Ballier. The arrangements for the festival are under the charge of a committee composed of Ernest Reistle, G. F. Kolb, and R. Heinrich. The Committee on Decorations consists of O. Kaiser, J. Zilz, and A. Rothe.

A MAN KILLED ON THE JUNCTION ROAD AND FRIGHTFULLY MANGLED.—An unknown man this morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, was found on the track of the Junction Railroad, near Coopersville. The body was frightfully mangled—the legs were torn off, the arms were crushed, and the clothing completely stripped from the body. The man was struck by a train, and from the blood on the sleepers the body had been dragged along the track a distance of over three hundred yards. Deputy Coroner Sees held an inquest on the case this morning, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.—Ex-Captain Henry Porter, a resident of Harrisburg, Pa., and brother to General Horace Porter, President Grant's private secretary, is announced as Deputy Naval Officer, vice Mr. Charles H. Addicks, who goes out of office with his chief, General D. W. C. Baxter.

FRUIT STORE ENTERED.—A pane of glass in the door of Frederick P. Lemaistre, Nos. 4 and 6 South Ninth street, was removed by a thief last night. The fellow entered the store and stole three dollars from the cash drawer, and a small quantity of candy.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	102⅛	31 sh Cam & Am	123⅛
$2000 do	102⅜	10 do	123¼
$7000 Pa & N Y C 7s	75	10 do	123⅜
$3000 Pa R con 6s	94	40 do	124
$1000 Leh 6s, 84	86	13 do	124¼
$2000 Leh V R 6s, '93	96¼	23 do	124½
$5000 Am Gold	110⅜	100 do	124¾
19 sh Leh V R	61⅛	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	18⅜
200 sh Read R	55⅛	400 sh C & A R	51⅜
300 do	55⅜	160 sh Penna R	66⅛
300 do	55 31	500 do	65⅞
400 do	55⅜		

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsmsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN, SHOEmaker's Lane, adjoining Residences of Messrs. Cabeen, Morgan, Clements,
POINTED STONE DWELLING,
large lot, 100 by 300; well shaded, old trees, etc. Immediate possession. H. C. THOMPSON,
No. 226 W. WASHINGTON SQUARE,
Or, J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
No. 733 WALNUT Street.
4 25 6t*

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Evarts and the Cabinet.

New State Department Building.

Army and Navy Orders.

The Philadelphia Registry Law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Messrs. Trumbull, Schurz, and others who strenuously urged civil service reform, and secured the passage of a resolution and an appropriation to carry it out, intend to call the attention of the President to the matter at once, and steps are to be taken for its immediate inauguration.

The qualification hereafter in all the appointments under this act is fitness and not political considerations, and all recommendations to office by members of Congress and others must be submitted to a competent board of examiners.

Mr. Evarts and the Cabinet.

The name of William M. Evarts is mentioned in connection with a Cabinet appointment under President Grant.

This gentleman, who is now here, says he knows nothing about it, and furthermore would not accept any position under the Government.

The joint committee of both houses having in charge the selection of material out of which

The New State Department

is to be constructed, after careful examination, have to-day decided to adopt granite. There was a large number of specimens of building stone before the committee, some of them much cheaper, but the committee decided that granite would be most durable, and in the end cheapest. The Seneca stone ring, who supposed they had they had the matter thoroughly fixed in their favor, are immensely demoralized at the decision of the committee.

The Reform Movement.

Several leading gentlemen are here representing the reform movement, who propose making combinations to secure the nomination of Senator Trumbull or some other pronounced reformer for President in 1872. This movement claims to represent some of the most prominent newspapers of the country. Judge Trumbull who is now here, has been sounded on the subject, and is very reticent. He thinks it a little early to bring out a Presidential candidate.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

Commander John H. Russell has been ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, California; Master Frederick A. Howes to the receiving ship, New York; Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Captain Thomas H. Patterson is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and appointed senior member of the board relative to inventions.

Captain H. K. Davenport is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inventions. Captain Reed Werden is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered for examination for promotion. Commander S. S. Breese is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to command the steamer Vandalia, relieving commander Sicard, who waits orders.

Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Day is detached from the Ticonderoga and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton is detached from the Wachusett and ordered to the Ticonderoga; Lieutenant Thomas N. Terrell, Masters W. H. Jacques, H. B. Mansfield, William J. Barnett, R. E. Carmady, and P. J. Cunningham, and Ensigns L. E. Bixler, N. E. Mason and C. R. Brown are detached from torpedo duty, May 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William Baillie is ordered to the Navy Yard at New York.

Master E. W. Remey is detached from the Pawnee and awaits orders.

Chief Engineer William S. Stamm from the Pacific fleet and placed on waiting orders.

FROM THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Registry Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—The Philadelphia delegation were called together this morning, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect some compromise between the two political parties, by which the Philadelphia registry law would be amended. The Democratic members ask the following modifications of the existing law, viz.:—First. The Board of Aldermen to appoint the nominees of the minority for election officers. Second. The return judges to meet in the presence of the Common Pleas Judges. Third. Giving the Common Pleas Judges power to restore the names of persons improperly stricken from the list.

At the meeting which was called this morning there was not enough Republicans attended to form a quorum, and no business was done; but in the House this morning a motion was made to recommit the Senate bill amending the Registry law to the committee for amendment.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Early in the day there was considerable hesitation among money leaders, owing to the decline in the prices at the Stock Exchange, which led to closer scrutiny of collaterals and some shifting of loans. Borrowers, who were unwilling to take the chances of a more active market, later in the day supplied themselves at seven per cent., but found accommodation plentiful at this rate. At the regular time for making engagements, however, the rate of interest proved to be six per cent., with some accommodations at five per cent. On Governments there was a pressure to lend at five per cent., and many borrowers on this class of security provided for their wants at four. Prime commercial paper was in request at 6@7 per cent.

"Foreign exchange was steady at 109⅝@110 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110⅞ for sight bills.

"There was rather more activity in the Gold Room, but, on the whole, a steady market. The earliest impressions favored a rise on the rumor of a specie shipment to-morrow of over a million dollars, and the price advanced from 110¾ to 111. Later in the day the engagements of specie were found not to exceed $600,000, and the advance was entirely lost, the last price being 110¾.

"The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending April 25, was $5,16c,728.

"The Government list was temporarily influenced by the report of a heavy market in London, occasioned by cable advices of the excitement and decline on the New York Stock Exchange, but afterward became strong, and finally, on the closing ease of the money market advanced a fraction and closed firm. The Government paid out a million dollars coin to-day for interest in advance upon the public debt. The amount of May coupons already prepaid is therefore $2,600,000."

WE OFFER ANOTHER LOT OF
Worked Shoes and Cushions,
Commenced and Pattern ready—a Bargain.
One lot of Shoes, 75 cents.
One lot of Shoes, $1.
Handsome Black Gimp.
Black and Colored Buttons.
Black and Colored Silk Fringes.
Pearl and Ivory Buttons.
Coat Loops. 4 26 1m4p
RAPSON'S,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

FOURTH EDITION

News from the West.

The Capital Removal Question.

Newspaper Consolidation

Sale of the Cincinnati "Times."

Education in China.

Demand Upon Foreign Officials.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Sale of a Newspaper Establishment.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The *Daily and Weekly Times* was sold this morning at executors sale. The paper was appraised at $200,000. Newspaper men from different parts of the country were present, and the bidding was spirited. Joseph Glenn was one of the principal bidders, but the property was finally sold to W. E. Davis, on behalf of the *Chronicle* Company, for $138,550. Next Monday the *Times* and *Chronicle* will be united and issued as an evening paper.

The Capital Removal.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The National Executive Committee, appointed by the second National Convention held at Cincinnati October, 1870, to promote and hasten the removal of the national capital to some proper place in the valley of the Mississippi, announce that it has been determined not to call another convention of the friends of the capital removal until next year. The reason for this decision is that it is deemed best to postpone further public effort for the removal until the apportionment of representation under the recent census to be made by the present Congress shall have given to the central and western portions of the Union that just weight in national legislation to which their population entitles them.

The committee further announce that they will continue to use all worthy means to hasten the removal of the national capital, and express the belief that success will finally follow their efforts.

Fire in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—The Union Brewery at Rochester, Minn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $6000; insurance, $3500.

FROM CHINA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Demand Upon the Foreign Ambassadors.

SHANGHAI, April 12, via LONDON, April 26.—Advices from Pekin state that the Imperial Government has made a demand upon the foreign ambassadors that the schools for the education of females be abolished; that teaching to the male subjects of the empire of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius be forbidden; that missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects; and that no women will be permitted access to the empire in that capacity. The ambassadors were also notified that the attendance of women upon religious services is one occasion of the recent massacres of foreigners, and that though those events cannot but be deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The High Commission.

BOSTON, April 26.—Judge Hoar has extended an invitation to the British High Commission to visit Boston before returning to England, but they are compelled to decline for want of time.

The bill before the Legislature authorizing

Railroad Employes

to act as police officers has passed, with an amendment rendering railroad companies liable for damages when such officers exceed their lawful prerogatives.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Among the bills reported from committees were the following as committed:—

Senate bill providing that the 15th section of the act of May 1st, 1868, revising, etc., the laws taxing bankers and brokers and corporations shall not be construed to apply to loan or building associations incorporated by Courts of Common Pleas; House bill restoring spring elections; House bill providing for a detailed report from institutions supported in whole or in part by the State; House bill authorizing the School Directors of Pottsville to borrow money.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to incorporate the Gettysburg Springs Hotel Company.

Mr. White, one incorporating the Conemaugh and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Mr. Dechert, one supplementary to the act relative to the jurisdiction of the courts, approved June 16th, 1836. This bill gives the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas jurisdiction in equity in all cases involving title to ground rents devised, where the validity of the will containing the desire is disputed. Provided proceedings shall be commenced within five years from the date of probate, or in cases in which they would otherwise be sooner barred within two years from the passage of this act.

Mr. Dill, one supplementary to the act relative to certain public officers and their sureties, approved April 31, 1846. It provides that all the remedies, penalties, and suits given in the fourth section of the act of 1846 shall extend to all cases of the expiration of the term of office of any justice of the peace or alderman, and all vacancies in those positions, and when any former or present justice or alderman has refused or shall refuse to deliver his docket and all official records connected therewith to the nearest justice or alderman.

Mr. Billingfelt offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and are hereby instructed to report a bill fixing maximum rates of freight and fare to be charged by all rail companies in the Commonwealth. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Billingfelt, Dill, Davis, and Mumma participated, a motion was made to postpone indefinitely, but only received 7 votes out of 30. A subsequent motion to postpone for the present was lost by a vote of 15 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Davis had the bill amended so as to require the committee to report immediately any such bill introduced by any Senator and referred to the Railroad Committee, and so amended if passed.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution, which was declared out of order, providing for a session from 9 to 10 each day morning in Committee of the Whole of the State of the Union, to allow Senators to get off buncombe speeches, so that at 10 o'clock the Senate might attend to business.

The Senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution making the State Treasurer elective by the people was passed.

Senate bill relating to judicial pensions was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill relating to clandestine marriages, giving clergymen power to demand an affidavit as to age and consent of parents, was de eated by a vote of 15 to 18.

Senate bill relative to assets of estates within jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court of this State, where derived from sources in other States, was defeated.

Senate bill authorizing the election of school superintendents in cities and boroughs of over 7000 population was passed.

House.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10 A. M.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Lewis introduced an act to incorporate the Philadelphia, Newtown, and Paoli Railroad Company, narrow gauge.

Mr. Johnston, a supplement for the Pennsylvania Union Company, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Boardsleo, supplement to an act relating to changes of venue.

Mr. Josephs, an act to establish an insurance department.

Mr. Reyburn, an act to protect elections of voluntary political associations, regulate primary elections, and punish fraud therein, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. White, joint resolution fixing the 10th day of May for final adjournment, at 12 M. This resolution passed second reading by a vote of 60 to 32, but the House refused, by a vote of 50 to 46, to suspend the rules to allow the bill to be put on final passage, it requiring two-thirds. The Democrats voted no; the Republicans aye, with a variation of five or six.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The President's Journey.

Reception at Lafayette, Indiana.

Celebration of Odd Fellows.

Mississippi Crevasses.

Destructive Fire in Indiana.

Jail Delivery in Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The President at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 26.—The President arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning by the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad. He was met at the depot by the Mayor, Common Council, and citizens, and escorted to the residence of Hon. G. S. Orth, ex-member of Congress.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

The city is full of Odd Fellows to take part in celebrating the fifty-second anniversary of the order this afternoon.

Vice-President Colfax

will deliver the address.

Mr. Colfax arrived at one o'clock this morning, and was met at the depot by the committee of arrangements and a large procession of citizens, who escorted him to the residence of Past Grand Representative Underwood. Loud calls were made for the Vice-President, who appeared and thanked the audience for the, to him, unlooked-for reception at the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," regarding it as an evidence that this is a wide awake, thriving, bustling people.

The President Held a Reception

at Mr. Orth's residence this morning, and will join in the Odd Fellows' procession this afternoon. Among the

Distinguished Persons

here are Senator and Mrs. O. P. Morton, Hon. John Coburn, M. C. from Indiana, General Carrington, U. S. A., General Kimball of Indiana, Past Grand Master Weldman of Indiana, and a large number of distinguished Odd Fellows.

Fire in Madison, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—A fire at Madison, this morning, destroyed property to the amount of $40,000; partially covered by insurance. The following are the principal losers:—Swarmstedt & Co., wholesale drug store; B. N. Lanham's clothing store; printing office of the *Democratic Progress;* J. S. Johnson & Co., tobacco factory; John Adams, tin and stove store, totally destroyed. The wood work of the new Masonic Hall was also destroyed.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Swindling a Landlord.

BOSTON, April 26.—Calvin C. Cogswell was held to bail in Lowell to-day charged with swindling a hotel landlord out of a board bill.

He had previously been in trouble for obtaining money from Dr. J. C. Ayer and others, by assuming to be an attache of the Missouri *Republican*, promising to puff their wares.

A Fire in Manchester, Mass.,

this morning, destroyed Rust & Marshall's saw mill and furniture factory, the bark storage house of John Knight, and a dwelling adjoining. Loss not ascertained. Insured.

Escaped from Jail.

William O'Brien, Michael Swan, John Hayes, and Patsey McCarthy, under arrest for burglary in Boston, dug their way out of the Tombs this morning and escaped.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY